THE WILMIGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & PRICE, Proprietors,

To whom all Letters on Business must be addressed

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Weekly Paper, one year, in advance,.....$3 00
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Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 22. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 27, 1866. NO. 47.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $1.

Special Notices will be charged $2 00 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH.

Appointments—Wilmington District—First Round.

Smithville and Brunswick, at Bethel, Dec. 15 & 16.
Wilmington—Fifth Street, " 22 & 23.
Whiteville, at Whiteville, " 29 & 30.
Lisbon, at Union, Jan. 5 & 6.
Elizabeth, at Elizabethtown, " 12 & 13.
Wilmington—Front Street, " 19 & 20.
Onslow, at Richlands, " 26 & 27.
Clarkton, at Bethany, Feb. 2 & 3.
Clinton, at McGee's, " 16 & 17.
Dublin, at Magnolia, " 23 & 24.
Arden, at Centre, March 2 & 3.

The District Stewards' meeting will be held at the Parsonage, in Wilmington, January 19th, 1867.

Presiding Elder, A. M. The District Stewards are, W. H. Pierce, A. M. Smith, W. A. Savage, W. J. Parker, T. L. Pugh, Rev. Levi Culbreth, D. S. Sanders, F. H. Costin, D. W. Carr, Dr. W. E. Freeman and W. S. G. Andrews.

A full attendance is earnestly desired.

L. S. BURKHEAD, P. E.

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1866.

Robert Strange vs. James O. Barefoot. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court, that the Defendant is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the next Court, on the second Monday in February, 1867, at the Court House in Whiteville, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him.

D. P. HAIGH,
Clerk County Court for Columbus County.

Nov. 23 [Pr. Adv. $15] 42-6t

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—November Term, 1866.

A. W. Farmer vs. C. H. Seamans. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court, that the Defendant is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

D. BLUE,
Clerk of the County Court of Bladen.

[prs. adv., $15] 41—6w

State of North Carolina,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—August Term, 1866.

Ann Empie vs. Jas. T. Barefoot. } Original Attachment.

IT APPEARING to the Court, that the Defendant is not a resident of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, for the defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the second Monday in February, 1867, and replevy or plead to issue, or judgment by default will be rendered against him.

D. P. HAIGH,
Clerk County Court for Columbus County.

[Pr. Adv. $15] 42-6t

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE.

Nicholas T. Sampson, Executor, vs. Lucinda Simpson and others. } Petition for sale of Land.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE MADE IN THE above entitled cause, at Fall Term, A. D., 1866, of the Court of Equity for New Hanover County, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 12th day of January, 1867, at the Court House in the town of Wilmington, the following desirable tract of land, containing one Hundred and Ten (110) acres of land, more or less, on the West side of Smith's Creek, on the road leading from Wilmington to Fayetteville, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stake in the main road, thence with the several courses, East 80 chains and 50 links, North 20 degrees, East 80 chains to Simpson's corner, and thence to the beginning. Terms of sale are terms of payment: One-third of the purchase money cash; the balance in two equal payments of six and twelve months credit, purchasers giving bonds with approved security.

FREDERICK D. POISSON,
Clerk & Master.

S. T.--1860--Y.

DISEASES OF SEDENTARY HABITS TROUBLE with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, loss of appetite, distress after eating, constipation, &c. deserve to suffer if they neglect to use

PLANTATION BITTERS.

They are recommended by the highest medical authority, and warranted to produce an *immediate* effect. They are exceedingly agreeable to the taste, and must supercede all other bitters where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They will strengthen and invigorate.
They will create a healthy appetite.
They are unequalled as a remedy for change of water and diet.
They will prevent all attacks of dissipation and late hours.
They will purify the blood, and thoroughly cleanse the system and enliven the mind.
They will cure all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach and bowels, such as Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Intermittent fever, Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Pain in the side, back and loins, Sick Headache, Loss of appetite, Jaundice, Dizziness, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Constipation, Piles, Blotches on the skin, Boils, Worms, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Humors of all kinds, Consumption in its first stages, Scrofula or King's Evil, White Swellings, Ulcers, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

These Bitters are the best blood purifier ever discovered, and no person can take them according to the directions and languish long, as they will restore the most impoverished blood to perfect health in a very short time.

Beware of imitations. Examine every bottle to see that it has an unmutilated Internal Revenue stamp over the cork, and a steel plate label, with our signature on the outside wrapper. Sold everywhere by druggists and country merchants.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

12-1y

BENNETT, VANPELT & CO.,

No. 74 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES, Produce, &c., and for the forwarding of Goods to Wilmington, Fayetteville, Augusta, Ga., and Southern points. Advances made on consignments, and Insurance effected at the lowest rates. Orders for the purchase of Cotton, Naval Stores, Produce, &c., solicited. Charges moderate. Returns made promptly.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. Worth, Bro. & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Worth & Worth, Wilmington, N. C.
Messrs. Worth, Bro. & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.
Messrs. Worth, Bro. & Co., Augusta, Ga.
Messrs. Worth, Bro. & Co., New York.

TURLINGTON & MONROE,

INSPECTORS OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt personal attention given to all business intrusted to their care.

35-wtf

D. WALLACE. L. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
OFFICE No. 57 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wharves & Warehouses foot of Walnut St.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt personal attention to all business of Naval Stores, Cotton, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar, Provisions, &c., &c., &c., other for Export. Also to forwarding Merchandise.

w-1-tf

Goshen Land for Sale.

I OFFER my place for sale; 5 miles from Kenansville, on Goshen; Land well adapted to make a ten horse crop; good buildings all new. *Come and see.*

JERE PEARSALL.

Kenansville, Duplin county, N. C.

Nov. 29 43—1m

All Kinds of Blanks

FOR SALE

AT THE

JOURNAL OFFICE

A FATAL STEP.

BY H. S. L.

I'm not the sort of a man, you know,
Who sentimentalizes often;
But this, believe me, was a blow
Demanding change of air to soften.
The girl was lovely as a grace;
Her dress the sweetest ever put on;
I set my hand upon her face—
Her dress I only set my foot on.

It *was* a silly step to take,
And half the room was in a titter,
(A fact which merely serves to make
Remorse additionally bitter.)
Those trains are utterly absurd;
I wonder why the women wear them:
They seem designed, upon my word,
For folks to tread upon and tear them.

She turned, and gave me *such* a glance;
She smiled; but oh! in *such* a manner,
Farewell, said I, my only chance
Of Chote or Godfrey, Strauss or Lanner.
I think I blushed. I know I bowed
And raised my erring patent leather
Laid half the blame upon the crowd,
And half upon the sultry weather.

I stayed an hour; I talked a bit
With guards and people from the city.
My hearers, when I made a hit,
Were kind enough to think me witty.
They little knew, good easy men!
The pangs that lay beneath my laughter—
Fangs that were only stilled *then*,
To sting the more forever after.

The season's nearly at an end;
There's joy at least, in *that* reflection;
A continental tour may tend
To dull the edge of recollection.
I might, perchance, in other climes,
Forget my sense of self abhorrence,
Should peace return with better times,
And clear again the way to Florence.

London Society.

BIARUM.

"Go and sin no more"—*St. John, 8th chapter, 11th verse.*

Is is not wonderful that in a highly civilized and christian country, we should find customs as merciless as the poisoned arrow of the barbarian, or the stake and flame of the American savage? customs so destructive to virtue and piety, that they destroy all hope of peace in this life, and in the life to come? How many would have been reclaimed to religious, useful lives—that have gone down to the depths of misery and despair, if these few words, "go and sin no more," could have entered the hearts of their more fortunate fellow-beings.—Then the tears of pity would have blotted out all emotions but those of commiseration, and the generous hand would have been extended to strengthen and encourage them in the stainless paths of rectitude and truth. Our missionaries are sent to all parts of the world—sent to

"Greenland's icy mountains,
To India's coral strand;
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sands;

Yet what calls upon us more touchingly, and what is more desperately neglected, than the fate of poor sinful woman? True, they worship not idols, but they are driven to fall down at the foot-stool of depravity and degradation, there to grovel without one hope of being permitted to rise. If they trimblingly venture to knock with a faint hope of mercy at a happier sister's door, they are driven away. If they implore employment to earn their daily bread, they are scorned and shunned. Oh! what terrible sins we commit in their destiny. Alas! that the lessons which Jesus taught "early in the morning in the temple," for their benefit, should be so utterly forgotten by his followers! How many tears of penitence would wash the feet of such missionaries, and how many heads of hair would dry them, if that door of adamant were thrown open for their escape from hopeless infamy to a world of honest labor, integrity, and some portion of self-respect. There can be no hesitation as to the truth of the vital necessity that exists for discountenancing all incentives to vice, and every demoralizing feature that exists in communities. All good and wise forms of government, all conventional usages of society demand this; but when an example becomes necessary for society, a murderer is given clerical instruction and time before his execution to make atonement for his sins. The thief is branded, and goes forth and has the opportunity to recover in a great degree, his lost character; but the poor degraded woman is allowed hope; her's must be a living death, until she sinks into a dishonorable grave to awake, Oh, where?

Sisters of charity and followers of our Redeemer, let us be more thoughtful of our great duty of charity and mercy. Let us say to these desolate and lost wanderers, "Go and sin no more."

Walking out one evening in the month of March, we directed our steps through a valley, and ascended an excavation which bordered it. Upon the summit there was a large manufacturing establishment. Impelled by a disposition to be amused, we entered the gallery, and paused to listen to the loud and merry voices which vibrated within the building. The laborers were singing in chorus. When the door was opened a powerful effluvium of tobacco borne upon a haze of dust, greeted our olfactories from every direction; and happy were we, as we recovered from a fit of sneezing, to see the blooming, cheerful faces which surrounded us. The proprietor stated that he regarded the factory as healthful, and this furnishes another to many tests, of the fallacy of human judgment, in regard to the utility or inutility of many practical theories for health. A ceiling of suspended tobacco filled one room above, from the floor of which descended the pwerful levers, screws and moulds, for pressing the tobacco into the form in which it is sent to market. Some of the laborers were stripping the stems from the leaves, some making the leaves into large rolls, while others placed these rolls into the moulds where liquorice, sugar and alcohol, being added, a fourth class turned the machinery which pressed them into their final shapes. They were now removed by a fifth class, who carried them to boxes where they were packed and branded for market. Although but a few minutes in the factory, we were glad to return to the fresh air, for the nausea occasioned by its suffocating and oppressive exhalations, was trying and difficult to bear. It was a relief, however, to know that in the midst of all this apparently poisonous atmosphere, there was high animal spirits and good health.

We left the factory, and entered the valley as the sun was setting. Colossal in size, and wrapt in his ruby mantle, he appeared to linger above the azure haze which belted the horizon, as if waiting to see the moon light her silver lamp upon the prow of her dewy skiff, ere she commenced her nocturnal voyage upon the ocean of night. She came gliding forth, and the stars kindled their watch fires one after another around her. We now passed a neglected cemetery; wild vines were twisted about a few trees which marked the spot; the grass was springing green, and the young leaves were bursting their buds; little birds flitted about, and here and there an early flower held up her golden cup to catch the falling due. At a short distance from this solemn spot, a wide ring of earth was entrenched around a pole; the impression of horses feet marked the spot in every direction, and the fresh foot-prints of men, women and children, were developed on the soft clay in perfect intaglio. Yet no sound was there, all was silent and still.—What does this mean? A large circus was here a few days since. What an epitome of human life! A little lower down in the valley there was something like a bundle upon the grass; as we walked onward we saw that it was a woman. She was sitting upon the cold ground, her knees drawn up, and her arms folded over them. She raised her drooping head as we passed, and never, never, can we forget the mingled expression of that sorrow and sin-riven countenance. Nature's convulsions had mutilated and defaced the once innocent "image of the Almighty," and like Cain, she was branded for life—"a fugitive and a vagabond upon the earth." There is something sacred in deep grief—it is like disinterring the dead to describe it, and with the ancient artist we will throw a vail over those lineaments we would not portray.

A few acts of kindness accompanied by good advice, together with having procured for her a situation in the factory on the hill, metamorphosed this poor Magdelene from a fiend to a christian.

On a granite head-stone in ——— church yard there is represented in outline, a kneeling woman with an Alabaster box in her hand. Beneath is this inscription:

"Her sins, which were many, are forgiven; for she loved much."—ST. LUKE, 7th Ch., 47th Verse.

S. H. W.

REMARKS

Of Colonel Ball, of New Hanover, on the Resolutions declaring the Loyalty of North Carolina.

MR. SPEAKER: When the resolutions were under discussion in the House of Commons, a printed copy was placed upon the desk of Senators. On reading them, I felt satisfied they did not come up to the requirements demanded by the events of the day. Their objects and sentiments met my cordial approval, but in this day of trial for our beloved State, when the clouds of destruction are lowering over her; when her supreme hour of trial had arrived; when she was denied the privilege of raising her voice in her own defence before that tribunal which was sitting in judgment upon her, and appeared about to pass an awful sentence against her, I conceived that it was incumbent on this General Assembly, which I am proud to think represents the true sentiments of North Carolina, to publish to the world at large a solemn and deliberate protest against the foul misrepresentation and charges that have been made against the good faith and loyalty of the State, and to set forth, in a correct light, the honesty and candor with which her people accepted the results of the war and renewed their allegiance to the Federal Government. I felt that we were the only medium through which our suffering and misrepresented people could make themselves heard in the councils of that nation of which we are claimed to be part and parcel, but with which we are denied all association and connection, except through the tax-collector. Therefore I desired that they should be enunciated in a calm, dignified and truthful manner.

The people of North Carolina, during the war and since its termination, have done nothing inconsistent with their former prestige and honorable renown. Consistent in their hostility to the Federal Government and in their renewed allegiance thereto, the fullest vindication of their honesty or purpose and integrity of action rests in a truthful statement and clear understanding of their present feelings and desires towards the General Government. North Carolina has done all she can honorably do to comply with her obligations, and God only knows at what immense expense. She cannot and will not sacrifice her manhood by complying with demands inconsistent alike to her rights and to her integrity. If accepted and restored, it must be as an honorable equal or not at all. Those who have fought and suffered together, must either prosper together or perish together. Poor old State! grander in her misfortunes than in her prosperity; glories, mournful though they be, cluster around her brow in undimmed brilliancy. Cursed be that degenerate son who would attempt to tarnish them.

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to represent a county that had the reputation of being in advance of all the others in the State in its advocacy of the doctrine of secession, and, Sir, I am responsible in as great a degree as any of her citizens for the decided stand she took in that momentous issue. I thought that I understood what that issue comprehended. I made no attempt to conceal the coming conflict, but urged others and prepared myself to meet it. I anticipated that "grimed-visaged war" would present its' horrid front. Civil strife, with all its attendant miseries, forced themselves upon my vision. The lurid glare of the battle-field; the groans of the wounded and dying; the pale faces of the dead; the onward march of victory; the terrible retreat of defeat; the clouds overhanging; burning cities, towns and villages: the blackened ruins of beloved homesteads; the tears and prayers of widows and orpans, all, all rose to view; but the path of duty and honor was plain. For years I had seen that the great sectional difficulty—a difficulty for which the present generation was in no way responsible—could be settled by appeal to arms only. It came, alas, too late. If, forty-six years before, we had fought instead of compromising the result, logically, must have been reversed. Our social and political institutions had become, to us, an actual necessity. They had so entwined themselves around our domestic and public existence that to abolish or destroy them produced dissolution immediately.

Could any one, who viewed passing events and political forebodings, calmly and considerately fail to interpret the signs of the times? Could any one close his eyes to the fact, or fail to comprehend the lesson which it taught, that a sectional party, whose avowed purpose was to destroy the institutions of the South, and the chief and only element of strength was hostility to this section, in the space of six years from an insignificant minority grew to be a controlling majority? A majority, too, that would at once attempt to sap the very foundation upon which our social and political fabric rested.

The issue was therefore upon us whether we willed it or not. Whether we would lie supinely upon our backs until all we held sacred and dear was wrenched from us, or rise manfully as became sons descended from noble ancestors and attempt to protect our rights and our honor, and if needs be, die in the effort, was the question presented for our acceptance. For one, I chose the latter. For this course I have no regrets to offer; in full view of the terrible calamities of the past or of the more terrible threats and uncertanties of the future.

With these feelings, therefore, and prompted by what I conceived was a sacred duty to my State, when the issue was finally made up, and the tocsin of war resounded throughout the land, I prepared myself for the conflict. In common with many thousands of my countrymen, I devoted whatever of energy, ability and strength I possessed to the cause of Southern Independence. I participated in those great conflicts of arms that will make the soil of the Old Dominion historic as long as the English language is spoken. I did all in my power to secure the success of the South. But the decision was against us, and, Mr. Speaker, the defeat of our armies and the surrender of our cause, I regarded as a final decision of the great issues which had so long divided the sections. We had staked these issues upon the "wager of battle," and had lost. We had done all that duty and honor demanded—how well the future historian must tell.

But, sir, with the honesty of purpose and action with which I began the fight, I accepted its results. The issues of the war—slavery, secession and by consequence, a material part of State sovereignty, I regarded as the natural trophies of the conqueror. I was for yielding honestly and with good grace. I therefore cordially endorsed the action of our Convention and Legislature in placing the seal of oblivion upon those issues. My whole efforts, since the Surrender, have been to influence our people to act in good faith to their obligations and attempt to unite the shattered fragments of government and restore peace and harmony.

This has been done with zeal, and a singleness of purpose most commendable in them, and which ought to have won the confidence of the Northern people and met a cordial and favorable response. Our people have done all they could consistent with manhood. Terms are now demanded of us with which we cannot comply. We cannot stultify ourselves. We cannot and will not say that these noble spirits, who sprang to arms at the call of their native State and yielded up their noble lives in her defence, now fill dishonored and ignoble graves. We cannot consent that those living powers who so gallantly fought for the honor and safety of North Carolina shall be forever dishonored and disfranchised. No! Mr. Speaker, a magnanimous antagonist would never ask us to degrade ourselves thus. We are prepared to make loyal citizens of the National Government, which is all that ought or should now be demanded of us. The action of the entire South proves incontestibly that they are prepared to do this, but not to accept dishonor.

Mr. Speaker, the resolutions recite that there are evil-minded persons among us, who, for reasons known best to themselves, are engaged in misrepresenting us. I regret to say that such is the case. The resolutions also denies the charge that Union men in our midst are prosecuted for opinions sake. This is a very common charge, and one that has done us more harm in the estimation of the people of the North than any other, because bad and designing men of this section have imposed upon the ignorance at the North of our real feelings and desires. We had among us many men who were honest and consistent in their devotion to the Union during the entire war. It is true that we were so impressed with the belief that they were in error that we could not do them entire justice, but I appeal to those very men, now that the smoke of battle has cleared off, and the excitement of the times has passed away, and reason and sober thought resumed their sway, if the people of North Carolina have not yielded to them their accustomed confidence. In my own county there were a few of this class, whose children perished on the field of battle in defence of the State, whose property was almost entirely swept away, but who never swerved in their devotion to the cause of the Union. Have they lost the confidence of the people of that secession county? Far from it.—And my word for it, that when you find a consistent and genuine Union man, you will find a man who deeply sympathizes with the sufferings of his fellow-citizens and fully determined to link his destiny with that of the State for weal or for woe.

But there is a class of men in North Carolina, Mr. Speaker, that I refer to with loathing—men who were instrumental in "firing the Southern heart," and did all they could to prepare the minds of the Southern people for the coming conflict, and during the earlier years of the war, when victory perched upon the Confederate banner, and Southern Independence seemed almost an accomplished fact, were the most devoted friends of the Southern cause; but when the scene changed, and the tide of battle turned and the shattered and exhausted ranks of the Confederacy retired before the well-appointed armies of the United States, and the time arrived which tried men's souls, and the final great conflict was upon us, and disaster and defeat seemed about to compel surrender, they like cravens, as they are, lent their aid to the enemies of the people to hasten the sad catastrophe. These traitors to their own treason now claim peculiar and special consideration at the hands of the National Government, as consistent and honest Union men, and are at this very time, when Congress needs no encouragement to exercise their power to degrade, humilitate and ruin us, stealing off from our midst; aye from our very Legislative Halls, like the assassin at night, to conspire with the acknowledged enemies of their fellow citizens, to plunge the knife deeper and deeper into the vitals of their own people. Mr. Speaker, the English language affords no words sufficiently comprehensive to express the deep loathing and contempt I have for such men.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.—"Judge Advocate General Holt," the Titus Oates of the Radical party, is doubtless exceedingly unhappy as to what use to turn John Surratt, of whose recent capture we have read so much. Anxious as he has heretofore been to hang everybody more respectable than himself upon whom he could lay his unclean hands, he thinks, we expect, that the poorest use he can now make of Surratt will be to hang him. The brief source of embarrassment about the prisoner seems to be whether he shall be made to prove that President Davis or President Johnson assassinated poor Mr. Lincoln. We think it very probable that, for a sufficient consideration, the unlucky Surratt will swear that Messrs. Davis and Johnson were both engaged in the plot to kill him.

Richmond Times.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.—The Senate has ordered the engrossment of the bill amending the usury law. It authorizes ten per cent. interest. The Senate also concurred in the House resolution for a recess till January 3. The bill incorporating the Virginia Express Company, with special privileges, has finally passed both houses.

PARDONED.—Albert Abbott, a white man, sentenced to four years' imprisonment from Fairfax county, for cutting timber from a farm, has been pardoned by the Governor of Virginia.

BILLS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

BILL to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company to complete its Road, pay its Debt to the State, and extend its Road to the Tennessee Line.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of supplying funds, to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company to complete its road, and to discharge its debt to the State, the said Company shall have autority to borrow money, by the issue of bonds or other evidences of debt, authenticated in such manner as the President and Directors of said Company may deem best, in sums not less than five hundred dollars, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent, principal and interest payable at such time and place as said President and Directors may elect, the bonds so issued not to exceed four millions dollars.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That to secure the payment of these bonds, and other evidences of debt issued, as aforesaid, and the interest thereon, as the same may accrue, the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company may execute and deliver mortgage deeds, signed by the President and Secretary of said Company, conveying its franchise and property, including its road bed, superstructure, choses in action, and real and personal estate of whatever kind, and the deed of mortgage, so executed and delivered, and registered in the County of New Hanover, shall have priority over any lien or other claim held by this State, on the subject matter so conveyed, it being the intent and meaning of this act, that the mortgage under authority of this act shall have the rights and powers of a first mortgage, and the State shall be in the position, and shall have the rights of a second mortgage only; *Provided*, That when the bonds of the Company to the amount of $4,000,000 shall have been negotiated, the Company shall be required to pay the debt due the State, in bonds of the State at par, equal in value to the bonds issued to the Company.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in consideration of the powers granted by this act, the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company, on the acceptance of the same by a majority of its stockholders, and on the execution of any first mortgage deed as above mentioned, shall be deemed and held to surrender and relinquish all privileges of further exchange of bonds with the State, conferred by the charter of said Company, or any amendment thereto.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road Company shall have power to extend its road, by such routes as may be deemed best, to such point on the Tennessee Line as the President and Directors may determine, and to that end, shall have all the powers of condemnation of land, for right of way and other purposes, as are conferred by the charter of said Company.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from its ratification.

Ratified Dec. 20, 1866.

R. Y. MCADEN,
Speaker House of Commons.
M. E. MANLY,
Speaker Senate.

A BILL to Enable the Western Railroad Company to Complete its Road from the Coalfields, in Chatnam County, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad.

WHEREAS, The Legislature of North Carolina, at its session 1858 and '59, loaned to the Western Railroad Company the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, for which sum the Public Treasurer exchanged the Bonds of the State for the Bonds of said Company, taking as security therefor a mortgage upon said road and all its rolling stock, and property of every kind and description whatsoever; and, whereas, the Legislature, again, at its session 1860 and '61, loaned to said Company a further and additional sum of two hundred thousand dollars, making the indebtedness of said Company to the State six hundred thousand dollars; and whereas, the interest of the present Stockholders, as well as the State, would be promoted by the extension of said road from its present terminus on Deep River, to some point on the North Carolina Railroad; now, therefore, to enable said Company to raise the amount necessary to accomplish so desirable an object, by a re-mortgage of said Road to some one or more capitalists, and an increase of its means by additional subscription to its capital stock:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to subscribe to the capital stock of the Western Railroad Company the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, being the amount the said Western Railroad Company is indebted to the State of North Carolina, and the Public Treasurer is hereby instructed to pay said Company for the stock so subscribed, the bonds of said Company now held by the State, and that upon receiving a certificate or certificates of stock as aforesaid, that the Public Treasurer cancel and surrender to said Company the bonds held as aforesaid, together with the mortgage on said Railroad and its property, thereby releasing said Western Railroad from any and all liability to the State in consequence of said mortgage and indebtedness.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That so soon as said subscription shall be made by the Public Treasurer and the certificate or certificates of stock of said Company duly executed by the proper officers of said Company, shall have been delivered, then the mortgage on said Road, rolling stock, equipment and property of every kind and description, whatsoever, now held by the State, shall be released, and so becoming null and void, shall forever be void and of no effect.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That to enable such Company to raise the money necessary to construct and extend said Road to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, to connect with said Road at such point as may be selected by the Western Railroad Company, or by the President and Directors of the same, that said President and Directors are hereby authorized and empowered to issue the mortgage bonds of said Company in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each, and not exceeding in amount $900,000, and to be negotiated at not less than par, and not to mature at an earlier period than thirty years, payable at such time and place, and at such rate of interest not to exceed eight per cent., and to secure the payment thereof, may make a mortgage upon the Railroad, and any and all of its property or income, in such manner and form as they may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in all the meetings of the Stockholders of said Company, the Governor shall appoint any one or more members of the Board of Internal Improvements to represent the interest of the State in said Company, or any individual Stockholder, and in the election of the Board of Directors, the representative of the State shall elect and appoint four Directors, leaving the President and five Directors to be elected by the individual Stockholders, thus giving the individual Stockholders the balance of power in the control and management of the Road; said President and Directors shall be Stockholders at the time of their election in all cases.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That any deed of mortgage, executed and delivered under the provisions of this act, when registered in the County of Cumberland, shall be binding and valid to all intents and purposes, as if the same were registered in every county through which the said Road passes, or in which the property owned by the Company, and so mortgaged, or any part of it is situate.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 20th Dec., 1866.

R. Y. MCADEN,
Speaker House of Commons.
M. E. MANLY,
Speaker of Senate.

AN ACT to exempt from seizure under execution or attachment, certain personal property therein named, and provide a homestead.

Introduced by Mr. Richardson, of Bladen, and passed by the House.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the following property shall be exempt from seizure under execution or attachment, to-wit:

(1.) The tools of a mechanic necessary to carrying on his trade.

(2.) The aggricultural implements of a farmer necessary for two male laborers.

(3.) The implements of a laborer necessary in his usual employment.

(4.) The books of a student required for the completion of his education.

(5.) The wearing apparel of every person.

(6.) The libraries of licensed attorneys at law, practicing physicians, and ministers of the gospel, also the instruments of surgeons and dentists used in their profession.

(7.) The arms and accoutrements of each person of the enrolled militia of the State; and

(8.) All globes, books and maps used by teachers of schools, academies and colleges.

Also, the following property of each head of a family or house-keeper, to-wit; one work horse, four cows and calves, twenty head of stock hogs, one hundred bushels of corn, twenty bushels of wheat or rice, eight hundred pounds of pork or bacon, one yoke of oxen, one cart or wagon, and house hold furniture to be selected by the debtor not to exceed two hundred dollars in value

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That every citizen of the State, male or female, being a householder and having a family, shall be entitled to hold exempt from seizure or sale under any execution, judgment or decree, founded on any contract made, or liability incurred after this act shall take effect, the land and buildings owned and occupied as a residence by such debtor, provided the quantity of land does not exceed one hundred acres, nor the value thereof the sum of one thousand dollars, inclusive of improvements, and such exemption shall continue after the death of such householder for the benefit of the widow and family of the deceased, some or one of them continuing to occupy such homestead, until the youngest child shall become twenty-one years of age, and until the death of the widow: *Provided*, That the laws now in force respecting the exemption of real and personal estate from execution, shall apply to all contracts made, and liabilities incurred, before this act shall take effect.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That if the land on which any such debtor may reside, shall exceed one hundred acres in quantity, or one thousand dollars in value, inclusive of improvements, the officer holding an execution against such debtor, and not finding other property to satisfy the same, shall appoint six discreet and disinterested freeholders of the county, who, on oath to be administered by such officer, shall set off to such debtor a portion of said land, embracing the dwelling house, and not exceeding one hundred acres in quantity, or one thousand dollars in value, which allotment shall be returned with the execution, and the part so allotted shall be exempt from the execution, and the officer may proceed to advertise and sell the residue of the premises.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That if the premises shall not be capable of being so divided as to set off to the debtor a part, including the dwelling house, and not exceeding one thousand dollars in value inclusive of improvements, the said freeholders shall set off a convenient portion of the land, to include the dwelling house and buildings, and not more land than may be necessary for the convenient use thereof, and they shall appraise the value of the part so set off, and in case the surplus of such valuation over and above one thousand dollars, shall, within ninety days, be paid by the execution debtor, the part so set off shall not be sold on said execution; but if such surplus shall not be paid within ninety days after such valuation, the officer may advertise and sell the part so set off, provided the same shall bring a greater sum than one thousand dollars, and out of the proceeds of the sale, he shall pay to the execution debtor the sum of one thousand dollars, which shall be exempt from execution for one year thereafter, in order that it may be invested in the purchase of another homestead.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That no property shall be exempt from execution when the purchase money thereof forms, in whole or in part, the debt on which the judgment is founded, nor shall any property be exempt from sale for non-payment of taxes.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That if any sheriff, or officer shall levy on or seize any property exempt from execution, he shall be liable for an action of trespass, or on the case, at the suit of the debtor, for all damages sustained thereby.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act, except as herein before provided, be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

A gentleman rode up to a public House in the country and asked, "who is the master of this house?" "I am, sir," replied the landlord; "my wife has been dead about three weeks."

There is a commercial gentleman who is unusually scrupulous in regard to having his door plate polished every morning, being determined to "leave an unburnished name behind him."

Hon. Horace Greeley has purchased a $1,200 pew in Dr. Chapin's new church in Fifth avenue, New York, paying $200 premium therefor.

Shocking Scene.

A ship called the Elizabeth Buckham was recently wrecked on the English coast, near Whitehaven. A correspondent of the Liverpool *Mercury*, November 29th, says:

Since the wreck numbers of puncheons of rum have been washed on shore near New Brighton. It would seem that the news of the loss of a "rum ship" spread like wild-fire among the lower orders of the people on the Chesire coast, and crowds made their way to New Brighton to see what would turn up. Many of them would seem to have been actuated by no honest motives; there could be little doubt that they had been enticed there with the hope of picking up some rum casks which might float ashore and getting drunk cheap. The custom officers took charge of upwards of 130 puncheons of rum, several bales of cotton, and sugar hogsheads, that had been secured. But many of the rum casks had been "tapped" before they fell into the hands of the coast guardsmen; and the drinking the raw rum by those who procured it resulted in a scene of debauchery perfectly indescribable. Men and women were to be seen in all stages of intoxication, and some sottish fellows were observed lying in corners sleeping off the effects of their debauch.—One youth named Foulds, related to a person who keeps a hotel at New Brighton, managed to get some of the rum, drank it, and such were the consequences that, notwithstanding every medical attention, he succumbed to the fatal effects of the drink. A man employed as a painter emptied his paint can, wiped it out with a bunch of grass, filled it with rum, took a drink, fell on his head in a pool of water, and had it not been for some passers by would no doubt have lost his life; as it is, he is at present in a dangerous state from the effects of the rum. Many cases of a similar kind could be mentioned. On Tuesday night and yesterday morning men, women and even children were found in a state of beastly intoxication among the sand hills, and were removed as soon as possible to their different homes, where they were attended to, in some cases stomach-pumps having to be applied. These are not the only disgraceful features connected with this wreck. Several females (one of whom is respectably connected) went down to look at the remnants of the wreck. They soon became helpless, and, while in that state, were treated in a most foul and atrocious manner. One of them was found lying in the sand hills quite insensible, and in such a state as to leave little doubt that she had been shamefully treated.

THE WASHINGTON NEGROES AND THE SUFFRAGE BILL.—There was great rejoicing among the colored population in Washington on Friday night over the passage of the suffrage bill in the House of Representatives. They say they intend to select Sayles J. Bowen, now postmaster of that city, as their candidate for Mayor, and two years hence they will put up one of their own race as their candidate for that office. There is no doubt that the President will veto the bill, though of course, it will be passed nevertheless in both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote.

The Washington *Union* of Friday says:

The bill allowing unqualified negro suffrage in the District of Columbia, passed the Senate yesterday by a vote of thirty-two to thirteen. So the fiat has gone forth, and the fate of the two cities is sealed. The rights of the people have been trampled under foot. Step by step the Radicals in and out of Congress have been depriving a portion of the people of their rights. Little by little have they been disregarding the wishes of the people of a portion of the country, until they have no rights now that Congress care to respect. At our next election for mayor and city councils, at least, one thousand ignorant negroes will go to the polls and cast their ballots beside the white man. This is not all; they will have the right to elect from their number members of the corporation and compel the white man to sit in council with the black man. We have seen election riots in this city—we have seen the blood of the white man flow—but we have seen nothing compared to what is in store for us. We tremble for the result. The citizens of this District are white, and have shown in days gone by that they have patience, but there is a bound beyond which patience ceases to be a virtue. They have hoped for better things, but have hoped in vain; they have hoped that their

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

The Olden Time.

We resume our veracious history of the proceedings of the famous "Nine Penny Whist Club," presuming that the actions of those choice spirits of the olden time cannot fail to be of great interest to our readers of the present day. It will be remembered that in our last article, we brought down the history of the institution to the time when its republican features were entirely obliterated and an empire was established, when the modest title of President sank beneath the brilliancy of the imperial *soubriquet* of Emperor and serene Highness. At that meeting of the Club, (when this great event took place) a committee of three, consisting of the Arch Treasurer and two others were appointed to prepare an address to his Majesty, the Emperor, expressive of the feelings of the Club, at his elevation to his high position. We proceed now to give that address as we find it recorded among the proceedings of the Club at their next regular meeting, held January 19th, 1805. Here it is:

Most dread Emperor:—We, the committee of the Nine Penny Whist Club, tender you the homage of our high respects and our congratulations upon your elevation to the greatest of all possible dignities. When we review the eventful scenes through which we have so recently passed, and compare them with the present, what cause for astonishment, for exultation. You found us in a state of anarchy and confusion, without authority, without order, without government—most distressful—without money in the treasury, our revenue impaired, our finances exhausted—most pennyless! But no sooner did the sun of your imperial face shine upon us, than order was restored, and "wild commotion hearing your voice stood still,"—most magnanimous. Formerly our Club was comparatively the theatre of stormy passions and angry recrimination, but now, the seat of smiling mirth and laughter, loving joy—most jocund! We were dismayed and cast down by the horror and confusion of the times, insomuch that our hearts wambled and walloped about like dumplings in a pot—yea verily. But now, our joy and confidence rise and overflow like the comely froth on the top of a tankard of porter—most refreshing!

Such was our former condition; such is our present. Every circumstance, most placid Emperor, which led the way to your glory and our happiness, is a matter of congratulation. Let me, with all his brazen trumpets, proclaim to the remotest posterity, that the Club was unanimous in their choice;—that your election was brought about by the free, unbiased suffrages of the members—not the smallest influence or compulsion was made use of—and that the danger of confiscation and banishment, in cases of refractory votes, could not, and ought not, in a republican government like ours, have the least effect upon the freedom of the will. We assert, in your presence, most equal tempered Emperor, that the resolutions preceded your election, and which form the basis of our present Constitution, contain in themselves a body of laws the most simple, the most beneficial to the subject and friendly to his rights, of any constitution or code in the known world—not even excepting the laws of your august brothers, the Emperor of Morocco and Jack the first. How pleasing the reflection, that the whole executive, legislative, and judiciary power of the Club is vested in yourself. Most potent! what Sovereign can be compared with our Emperor? Of all others let it be said, that some are irritable in their temper—that on losing a battle, a kingdom, or the odd card, they will fret and fume, and curse their own party, without rhyme or reason, order or method;—others, again, are rapacious; they crimp and cabbage the Nine Pennys of their subjects at their own will and pleasure. Not so with our Supreme Executive. He, always cool,—always sedate—deliberative and calm, knows how to temper the severity of his remarks and his power, with a just regard to the feelings and the rights of his fellow-citizens.

That the Club may continue to be happy and prosper under your administration, in *seculum, seculorum*, is the wish of the

COMMITTEE, by
JOHN CALHORDA,
Arch Treasurer.

As soon as the reading of the above address was finished, and the applause had subsided, his Imperial Majesty rose to his full stature, and in clear, sonorous tones, delivered himself of the following speech, which, though apparently unpremeditated, he had evidently been pregnant with for sometime. It is very evident that he was entirely conscious of his own merits, and not at all disposed, as is too much the case in the present day, to place a modest estimate upon his own abilities. He spoke as Emperor should speak; like one who knew he possessed the divine *afflatus*, and was every inch the Elephant. Hear him:

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—I receive your dutiful address as an Emperor ought to receive it. Yes, it is true, you were in a state of confusion and dismay—without order, without resources, without a government. I was a witness to your stormy debates and proceedings; your hearts, indeed, were dumplings without even energy sufficient to rise to the top of the pot. And who has corrected all these, and other enormous evils? Who has reduced you to order, and set you an example of regularity? Who contributes most largely to replenish your exhausted treasury and to fill you with confidence, and spirits? It is I! I, the Emperor! You have invested me with the whole power of the Club, and I will let you know that I have you under my thumb, my boys.

That my election was unanimous, does honor to your discernment and to your choice, for who but myself is fitted for the station! On your parts, I expect that this our truely republican form of government will be cherished and supported—as on my part, I shall take due care that your equal rights shall be duly respected—for when the subject has no rights, it follows that such rights can never be unequal.

I agree with you, gentlemen of the committee, that the laws of the Club excel all others, and that Solon knew nothing of constitutions. Where one man is the sole judge in every possible case, every decision must be right, and I expect instant submission to all my orders, or else, Cayenne is the word—and a word to the wise is sufficient. I shall cause a set of regulations to be drawn up by my Arch Treasurer, calculated for the meridian of my empire and its subjects, with respect to which it is only necessary at this time to mention, that I am to do as I please, and to say what I please, without censure or impeachment, and I am confident that you gentlemen of the committee and of the Club, will perceive the extreme equity of this, my imperial determination. And now to business; hand me up the minutes. They were handed up, of course, and after a careful examination it appeared that the Arch Secretary had absented himself from three regular meetings of the Club. It was moved that he be suspended from his office until the next meeting, and in the meantime be fined 8 nine pennies *nisi*. Whereupon the Emperor, desirous of taking the opinion of the Club, and the advice of the Arch Secretary, propounded the question, and it was unanimously resolved, by the members thereof, that the Arch Secretary be suspended from office until the next meeting; and that he then be heard in his defence, and his excuse, if reasonable, received. Which opinion and advice being duly weighed by the Emperor, he, by virtue of his high prerogative, and in conformity to the principles of true republicanism, ordered and decreed, that the Arch Secretary be *instantly* deprived of his office—that he shall *not* be heard in his defence at the next meeting—and that no excuse whatever be received, and, also, that his fine of 8 nine pennies be made *absolute*, and he further ordered, that the Club proceed to the choice of an Arch Secretary in room of the cidevant Secretary. Thereupon, the votes being duly taken, Dr. Scott was unanimously elected Secretary, and introduced to the Emperor as such. And the Emperor, in compliance with the wishes and votes of the Club, and by the advice of the Arch Treasurer—and it appearing that the said Dr. Scott, was in *every possible respect* eminently qualified for the office, it was accordingly proclaimed by the Emperor, *that Samuel R. Jocelyn should be* and consequently *is* declared Arch Secretary of the Nine Penny Whist Club, in conformity to the constitution and the true meaning and construction thereof. Samuel R. Jocelyn was accordingly conducted to the chair, and entered at once upon the discharge of the duties of his position. Considerable business was transacted at this meeting, but we have only fragmentary records, and of course are unable to give the proceedings in detail. The Emperor was just on the point of adjourning the meeting when a member called his attention to the fact, that at their last meeting, a committee of three had been appointed to enquire into and report upon certain misdemeanors alleged to have been perpetrated or committed at divers times by two members of the Club, and enquired if that committee were prepared to report. His imperial highness had no recollection whatever of the appointment of any such committee, in fact, he was free to confess, and would be candid enough to admit that the proceedings of their last meeting were very indistinctly impressed upon his memory, he remembered with great distinctness the gingling of glasses and the multiplicity of corkscrews, but had no idea of having indulged in imbibations sufficiently copious to muddle his brain, for he rather prided himself upon the strength of that citadel; however, if such was the fact that a committee *had* been appointed, let them now present their report and it should receive proper consideration. The committee accordingly submitted the following:

SUMMIT OF THE BLUE RIDGE.

Your Majesty's subject and dolorous reptiles, the committee appointed to impeach Wm. Giles and Samuel R. Jocelyn, Esquires, of divers high crimes and misdemeanors, respectfully report,

That since the honor of their appointment, every second of their time has been devoted to the ardous task assigned them; but after a minute examination of evidence, a diligent perusal of all the great authorities, and the most matured deliberation, they are firmly of opinion that articles of impeachment cannot be maintained in the present instance. In the digest of all the laws applicable to our Constitution, article 42, on the power of the Emperor, it is expressly said, "the Emperor has a right to do as he pleases in all cases whatsoever," and in the following article 43, on the liberties of the subjects, we find the foregoing law, qualified thus, "a free citizen has a right, *de jure juroribus*, to do as he pleases in all cases whatsoever." To justify this ground, your committee beg leave to state, *oh, Chief of the Tuscarroras*, that happening to turn over the 13th folio volume of the abridgement of Euclids Essay on Nine Penny Clubs, page 741, they met with a case so exactly in point, that not even the shadow of a doubt remained on their minds.

Take a parallelogram A. B. C. D., intersect it with seven obtuse triangles at right angles, then take a square, E. F. G. H., draw the square of a circle, to be on a line with every part of the square, and divide the whole by 16—it follows, that as the seven obtuse triangles are to the square, E. F. G. H., so is the parallelogram, A. B. C. D., to the square root. After *this*, will any gentleman pretend to doubt on the subject? if there be any one so bold, your Committee can only request that he will be good enough to controvert the principles as *laid down* by Euclid. For themselves, oh, *tallest of the natives of Brobdignag!* they have only to offer for your consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, unanimously, That Wm. Giles and Samuel R. Jocelyn receive the thanks of this Club, for the uniform propriety of their conduct in the offices they so greatly dignify by their administration, and that for patronizing this attempt to impeach them, *the Great Mufti* be fined in a splendid supper to be washed down by a *quantum sufficit* of his *Sublime Porte*.

All of which is inveterately submitted by your Majesty's most miserable Caitiffs,

JOHN GARNIER,
J. FLEMING,
JNO. F. BURGWIN,

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted amid cheers and bravos, and the two gentlemen who had been so deeply wronged, were warmly congratulated by all present, upon their triumphant vindication of the charges brought against them. The Emperor alone seemed thoughtful and absorbed in reverie. Raising his head after a time, and glancing around the room with a puzzled expression upon his countenance, he said: "I stand the supper and surroundings, but as I cannot, for the life of me, remember what took place at the last meeting, after the appearance of a certain musty-looking object, which, upon being tilted up, gave forth a liquid and a gurgling sound most marvellously refreshing, will some gentleman be kind enough to inform me how often I smelt the cork of that same musty-looking object on the occasion referred to, and enlighten my mind, in its arduous pursuit after knowledge. under great difficulties?"

The General Assembly.

The letter of our intelligent correspondent does not overestimate the influence of our members in the Legislature. Last summer, we frequently took occasion to refer to the importance of sending our best men to represent the great and varied interests of our people in the General Assembly, and we feel satisfied now that the citizens of the county of New Hanover, in acting in accordance with this opinion, have much cause to congratulate themselves.—In no single instance has our representatives failed to pass measures tending to promote the welfare and prosperity of their county and city, while the liberal and enlightened policy pursued towards all the important measures intended to restore the prosperity of the State and develop her wealth and resources, uninfluenced by local or personal jealousies, gave them an influence of which the county may well be proud, and which, we believe, was used for the best interests of the entire State.

Much experience in connection with legislative bodies, has demonstrated to us that industry and close attention to duty is as essential to the good legislator as ability. To acquire and retain the moral influence necessary to be useful representatives of the people, the legislator must not only press his measures at the proper time, but must exhibit thorough knowledge of the merits of the proposition and show an honest desire to have it receive the attention of the body. His own earnestness and interest will always compel the respectful consideration of others. In this respect, also, New Hanover is most fortunate in her representatives. No bill in which she has a direct interest has been permitted to lie neglected upon the clerks' desks, while those from other portions of the State were being pressed forward; at the same time her delegation has conceded and given to all parts of the State the consideration due the important measures which have been brought before the Legislature. In fact nearly all of the leading bills which have claimed the attention and consideration of that body, in either House, the friends of the measures have sought, and with one exception received, the support of our members. This single exception being the bill to aid the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad. Col. Hall opposed this measure with great force, but with much reluctance, and so fully were the Senate convinced of the correctness of his views, that the bill received the support of but nine Senators upon its passage, and those mostly from local influences.

In this reference to the New Hanover delegation, we do not desire to be understood as detracting from the merits of representatives from other counties. We believe we are prepared to show that North Carolina has never been blessed with a better General Assembly and few as good. For the first time since the extinction of the old political parties, we believe, their influence has had nothing to do with the organization or legislation of the General Assembly. Its Speakers and other officers were selected from both the old parties, and in no one instance did this form a question in the selection. There are a few, a very few of the members who do not sympathize with the State in this hour of distress and darkness, but are plotting with her enemies to insure her utter and entire destruction, who are properly estimated and have no influence whatever. Devotion to North Carolina, obedience to and respect for the laws of the country, and restoration upon honorable and equal terms, are the only controling principles of the body, while an earnest and honest effort to recuperate the wasted energies of the people, to relieve their sufferings, and develop the vast resources of the State, has characterized the proceedings thus far.

We shall, from time to time, during the recess, in alluding to measures before the Legislature or already acted upon, take occasion to call the attention of neighboring constituencies to the services of meritorious representatives. Want of proper reporters, and the limited space devoted to legislative proceedings by the papers, give very imperfect and unjust accounts of the labors of representatives, which should be supplied as far as possible by those who have been witnesses of the proceedings.—We have long been convinced that the system of reporting, adopted by Congress, would be beneficial and economical for the States. Much useless discussion and legislation would be omitted if reported in full, and the people would have the opportunity of rewarding the meritorious representative and punishing the frivolous and indolent. If the interests of certain communities suffered for the want of proper and efficient representatives, the fault would be their own, and the people would be freed from professions of demagogues by comparing results with promises. How valuable, too, would be the history of the States, as embraced in the proceedings of their General Assemblies.

GOV. WORTH'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Delivered in the Presence of both Houses of the General Assembly, in the House of Commons, on the 22d of December 1866.

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

It is known to you that the pressure of important official duties for some days past, has left me no time for the preparation of a formal inaugural address.

The orders of General Sickles forbidding our Courts to execute laws which have existed with us and our ancestors for many hundred years, in the face of the previous proclamation of the President, declaring that civil law existed in all the States which had engaged in the late rebellion, astounded the State.

My mission to Washington (reaching this encroachment on the right of the State to administer her laws, not pretended to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and other imperative administrative duties since my return, have engrossed my attention and left me no time to prepare an address suitable for the occasion.

This order of a military officer, asserting in effect, his right to amend such of our laws as he may deem unwise, is suspended by order of the President. This arbitrary step is scarcely arrested, when a measure is proposed in Congress, looking to the sanction of this military supremacy over our laws.

In the the midst of the progress of these events we are astounded by a proposition, originated by North Carolinians, and brought before Congress under auspices calculated to alarm us, that North Carolina, one of the original thirteen, is no longer a State, but a territory of the United States.

The scheme proposes that a new Convention be called, the members of which are to be elected by voters with qualifications prescribed by Congress, including negroes, excluded from voting by our Constitution. This Convention, thus elected, is to frame a new Constitution for the *Territory* formerly known as the State of North Carolina. The Constitution when formed is to be approved, not by the people, who are to live under it, but by the Congress of the United States, with power in the Congress, to approve, modify, or reject the same: and with a test-oath framed with apparent intent to reverse the principle, that the majority of the people ought to rule.

It is remarkable that the avowed and prominent projectors of this scheme were distinguished actors in the organization of the present State government, and have sought, or hold office under it.

Under these circumstances, I assume by the choice of my countrymen, the painfully responsible duties of Governor of the State, without time, in carefully considered commentary, to review these revolutionary movements.

I can only add to the solemn oath which I have just taken, that feeling profoundly the responsibility of the position in which I am placed by the confidence of my countrymen, I shall constantly and fervently pray that the ruler of the universe will endow me with wisdom equal to the impending emergencies.

I ardently desire, independent of my official oath, to maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of North Carolina, and cannot therefore, assent to any scheme of compromise based on the idea that North Carolina is not a State of the American Union; nor to any scheme of amending the original compact, which the State shall have no hand in proposing. I feel as profoundly as any body can feel, the necessity of composing, on a permanent basis, our national dissentions, and have been unable to conceive of any other means so well adapted to effect this end, as that prescribed by the wisdom of our fathers in the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States.

My intercourse with the people of the North leads me to believe that the great body of them do not entertain towards us the destroying malevolence, which we would infer from the speeches of many of their intemperate partizan leaders and a portion of the press. The great mass of the nation is patriotic, with becoming charity for what they deem the errors of other sections; but the partizan fury of ambitious demagogues keeps in restraint the will of the great and well meaning masses. If a national Convention could be called, as contemplated in the Constitution, these masses, as I believe, would fill it with sober, and wise, and patriotic men. In such a Convention, proper concessions would be made to the feelings and views of every section. All could be heard. The spirit of compromise by which the parts of a great nation can alone be held together, would have its due weight. Under the provisions of this article, the amendments to the Constitution, which such national Convention might propose, would have no validity until ratified by three-fourths of the States.

If my wishes could prevail, North Carolina would be the first State in the Union to hold up to the nation this constitutional olive branch.

I trust that I need not assure you that no act of mine, official or personal, under any circumstances, will give any countenance to the parricidal scheme of erasing North Carolina from the galaxy of States of the American Union. In making this declaration I desire to deny the possible implication that there is, within my knowledge, any other *patriotic* citizen of the State who would voluntarily assent to such degradation.

In my very childhood the lessons of parental instruction taught and impressed on my heart affection for the American Union. The civil war through which we have passed has not erased these impressions. The reflections of riper years but strengthened them. When, in spite of my remonstrances, a sectional war arose, my sympathies and my duty, as I conceived required me to yield obedience to the *de facto* government of the section in which I lived; but when the party claiming to fight to preserve the Union prevailed, I gladly renewed my allegiance to the Union, and will not now invite its dissolution by an act of Congress.

My recent intercourse and observation of the press force me to the conclusion that the main aliment of continued sectional alienation and obstruction "to the restoration of fraternal feeling" which ought to "be the earnest wish of every patriotic heart," is the false and persistent misrepresentation emanating from bad men in our midst who seek to make the impression that our courts and juries, in the administration of justice, discriminate to the prejudice of Union men and our late slaves.

Notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of our Judiciary, well known to everybody here, to have justice impartially administered, a studied effort is persistently kept up, with too much success, to mislead the minds of well meaning people in the dominant States.

Let us not despair. We still have the Constitution, which, in the language of the great and good Gaston, "with all its pretended defects and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefit on man than ever yet flowed from any other institution, and which, under God if we be true to ourselves, will insure the blessings of liberty to us and our posterity." If this temple of liberty is to be destroyed, I pray that North Carolina may have no hand in this act of vandalism. Let us in our forlorn condition emulate the example of the present chief magistrate of the nation, who, amidst the tempest of party fury which assails him, firmly steers the ship of State by this chart of our liberties, and is thus inscribing his name high on the temple of fame.

Besides the protection to our constitutional rights, which the Executive may give us, I trust and believe the Supreme Court of the United States, the ultimate arbiter of such questions, arising under the constitution, as can be brought under its jurisdiction, may be relied on for an intelligent and fair discharge of its high functions, and I do not entirely despair that Congress may become better advised, and cease to engender dislike to the Government by unfounded suspicions of our loyalty.

I do not deem it necessary to add anything to my recent recommendations as to our State affairs. All the information I have been able to obtain tends strongly to confirm my recommendation, that we should promptly erect a penitentiary; and that every citizen of the State by precept and example, should encourage domestic manufactures, and to carry out this recommendation as far as I can, by example, I appear before you to-day, clothed in the handiwork of North Carolina manufactures, and made up by North Carolina mechanics.

As you are about to leave for your respective homes, I trust you will feel it individually your duty to exhort your constituents to attend diligently and quietly to their respective callings; to offer no opposition to any law, State or National, which they may deem unconstitutional, excepting through the regular channel of the courts; to be diligent in bringing malefactors to justice, and thereby giving security to the orderly.

Gloomy and impoverished and depressed, as are our people, if they continue quietly to discharge all their duties, in the end they may expect the rewards which usually follow well doing.

I avail myself of this occasion to return my thanks to the people of the State for the comparative unanimity with which they have re-elected me as their Governor; and I pray God to inspire me with all those qualities of the head and of the heart necessary to perform aright, the duties of my responsible position in this trying period of our history.

Two married persons eloped from Memphis one day last week, leaving their lawful partners behind in distress. On the way toward St. Louis the gallant knight got tired of his bargain, and giving the lady the slip at the first landing he started home again. His wife was commencing proceedings for divorce, but his presence set matters right again.

The rumor of the death of John Slidell has been quite current at the North. It is entirely without foundation. Mr. Slidell's friends, in this city, have letters from as late as the 23d November, when he was in excellent heath.—*N. O. Times.*

THE LEGISLATURE AND THE WELFARE OF THE STATE.

Internal Improvements—The Great Importance of Reliable Representation—New Hanover in the Present General Assembly—The Recess—North Carolina and Congress.

Correspondence of the Journal.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 22, 1866.

Editors Journal:

GENTLEMEN: Being detained here on business for the past few days, I have indulged an occasional hour in attendance upon the proceedings of the Legislature.

The body is composed mainly of Conservative men, warmly devoted to the interests of the State, loyal to the Constitution, and in point of ability, equal to its predecessors. It is true, the Legislature is sought to be embarrassed in action by the designing and destructive schemes of malignant and traitorous sons of the Old North State, who have lately been on to Washington City, and who are still plotting for the overthrow of our existing State Government, and for the general ruin of the State and the people; but the members generally are not made up of such material as to be intimidated by mean threats, or seduced from the path of duty by the course of scoundrels who would sink our already poor and persecuted people into still greater poverty and distress. Disappointed political ambition of such men as Holden and Pool has almost everything to do with the existing troubles of North Carolina in relation to the National Congress.

In despite of all this the Legislature is doing much that will enable our people to recruit their exhausted spirits, repair their wasted fortunes, and place them in a condition of independence, comfort and prosperity. One of the means for producing so happy a result is the inauguration and adoption of a wise, comprehensive, and judicious system of Internal Improvements. A new and brighter era is about to dawn upon North Carolina in these respects.—Her vast mineral and agricultural resources can now be developed greater than ever before, and means, never before adopted, will soon be in practical operation for transporting her wealth and products to good markets, and for the want of which these great sources of prosperity have been dormant in the past. While these recent schemes of Internal Improvement—which are but additions to, and extensions of, our former system—are just to all portions of the State, they will open new fields of immense wealth, and will give to the Cape Fear country, in particular, new life and greatly increased prosperity. Especially will Wilmington, in consequence thereof, enter upon an unexampled career of increase of population and of growth and prosperity in all her material interests. All hail, then, to these bright and auspicious dawnings of a better day for the whole Cape Fear region, and for Wilmington especially. All honor, too, to those gallant, patriotic, able sons of Wilmington and elsewhere, whose untiring energies, marked abilities, and great influence, in the present Legislature, are bringing about these grand results.

The importance urged by the writer and others of having our best men in the present Legislature, is verified fully in the great need of such men now and in the fact that they are doing for us great good in Raleigh. My heart has thrilled with delight in seeing the high-toned bearing, the untiring devotion to duty, and the marked influence of the New Hanover delegation in the Legislature. Col. Cowan is the acknowledged leader in the House, is very industrious, and possessed of superior oratorical powers. He has the power of being able to carry through the House any measure which he proposes. Towards the Senate, Col. Hall occupies the same high relations. Always at his post, a ready and able debater, he can carry through the Senate any bill he advocates. He is worthily mentioned as the successor to the Speaker's chair of Senator Manly. Of our remaining member, Major McClammy, it may be truly said, no young member has taken a higher stand here. He is carefully looking after the interests of the whole county of New Hanover, gives good votes, and is a fluent, effective speaker. New Hanover has cause to be proud of her delegation in the Legislature. They are all doing their duty here, as they so nobly did in the late bloody war.

I think the Legislature acted wisely in adjourning over till the 22d of next month. Conference of the members with their constituents at home will enable them to be better prepared for further legislation on their return.

It is unfortunate for North Carolina that she should now be up for trial before the National Congress. Among the last to leave the Union, a favorite at Washington City since the war, as it was thought, it is strange that among all the Southern States she should now be the first selected as a culprit to be tried by this radical Congress.

S.

Postponement of Valuation of Lands.

The following important resolution passed by the Legislature, we publish for general information:

A RESOLUTION TO POSTPONE THE VALUATION OF THE LANDS OF THE STATE.

WHEREAS, In the opinion of the General Assembly, from the unsettled condition of the labor system in many parts of the State and the uncertainty of our political condition, together with a scarcity of a circulating medium, and other causes, the valuation of the land of the State in the year of 1867, will be, if carried into effect, altogether uncertain, and in many cases unreasonably low, and whereas, it is believed, that it is more equitable to levy a low rate of taxes on the valuation of 1860, with provision for valuation in case of extraordinary loss or gain, than to impose a higher rate on a new and depressed estimate. Therefore,

Resolved, That so much of the act for collecting Revenue, ratified March 12th, 1866, as provides for a re-valuation of the lands of the State in the year 1867, be repealed, and the Taxes on real estate in 1867, shall be imposed on the valuation thereof made in 1860, as modified under the provision for valuation in special cases by section 29 of the said act for collecting Revenue. [*In General Assembly read three times and ratified this 15th day of December, A. D.*, 1866.

R. Y. McADEN,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
M. E. MANLY,
Speaker of the Senate.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 20th, 1866.

I, R. W. BEST, Secretary of State, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this Office.

Given under my hand this 20th day of December.

R. W. BEST, *Secretary of State.*

Artemus Ward thus describes his perils at sea: "Death stared us in the face; but we had rather the advantage of Deth.—While Deth stared us into the face, there was about seventy of us starin' Deth into the face. The prospect wasn't pleasin' to us. Not much. I don't know how Deth liked it."

Miss Kate Fowler, of Alton, Illinois, had a terrible ear-ache, and for want of a better remedy, poured a teaspoonful of the oil of peppermint into her ear. She very soon became delirious, and died soon after.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

Mr. Cunningham, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a memorial from the citizens of Perquimans county, reported by bill recommending its passage.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred sundry bills, asked to be discharged from the further consideration until the 22d of January next.

Mr. Avery, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred a resolution in favor of the city of Raleigh, recommended its passage.

Mr. Leach, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a bill concerning appeals in criminal cases, proposed an amendment and recommended its passage.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Leach, a resolution requesting the Governor to communicate to the Senate what action, if any, has been had under a resolution of the last General Assembly concerning the Cape Fear Navigation company. Filed.

Mr. Wilson, a resolution providing that the unfinished business pending in the two Houses at the adjournment ordered by their joint action on Monday next, shall be continued over the recess and resumed at the next meeting of the General Assembly in like manner as in adjournments from day to day. Adopted.

Mr. Wiggins, a resolution in favor of Mr. Outlaw, Senator from Bertie. Passed under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Robins, a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Randolph county, amended on motion of Mr Cowles, by including the Sheriff of Yadkin, amended on motion of Mr. Outlaw, by including the Sheriff of Bertie, and passed its several readings under the suspension of the rules.

The following resolutions and bills were taken up under a suspension of the rules:

Resolution providing for the payment of Sheriffs for holding elections. Passed its several readings.

Bill to amend sec. 3, chap. 97 of the Revised Code, entitled religious societies, amended and passed its several readings.

Bill to change the name of the Carolina Joint Stock Insurance and Trust Company. Passed its several readings.

Resolution for the relief of Mr. Seth Jones' estate. Passed its several readings.

Resolution for the relief of Mr. Alfred Jones' estate Passed its several readings.

The Speaker designated Messrs. Robins and Adams as the Senate branch of the committee to investigate the books, &c., of the North Carolina Railroad company.

LOYALTY.

The hour for the special order having arrived, the resolutions declaring the loyalty of the citizens of this state were taken up. The question being on the substitute offered by the committee, it was amended, and the substitute, with the report of the committee, was adopted by a vote of 42 to 1, Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, voting in the negative.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to repeal an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to exchange the stock of the State for bonds," was taken up and discussed at considerable length. Messrs. Leach, Wilson and Love urged its passage, and Mr. Berry opposed it. The bill passed by a vote of 31 to 6.

A message was received from the House transmitting a resolution in favor of the Sheriffs of Onslow, Moore, Cumberland, Caswell, Wayne, and Northampton counties, and on motion of Mr. Edwards, the rules were suspended and the resolution passed its several readings. Also a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Lincoln county, passed under the suspension of the rules. Also a message transmitting a resolution of thanks to the Governor and his Commissioners, for the prompt and able manner in which they conducted their mission, and authorizing the Governor to draw on the Public Treasurer for an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the Commissioners. Also a communication from the Governor enclosing an order from the Secretary of War. Also a resolution in favor of the citizens of Stanly county.—[They having failed to make a crop, asked a loan of $3,000 from the state to relieve her sufferers, giving security for its payment in one and two years.] On motion of Mr. McCorkle, the rules were suspended and the resolution was rejected by a vote of 20 to 18.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Williams, Senator from Sampson.

On motion of Mr. Hall, the Senate adjourned until to-night 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21st, 1866.

Sundry reports were made from standing committees.

Among these, was a report made by Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, adverse to the bill proposing the establishment of a new county by the name of Vance, to be formed of a portion of Cherokee county.

Mr. Harper introduced a resolution authorizing the committee on Finance to burn old Coupons and Treasury notes in the Comptroller's office.—Adopted.

Mr. Brown introduced a resolution to extend the time for the return of taxes for the county of Lincoln. The rules were suspended and this resolution passed its several readings.

The consideration of the special order, viz: the bill to regulate assignments and to protect creditors, was postponed until the next session.

A resolution for the relief of the people of Stanly county—proposing to loan $3,000 to said county from the Public Treasury, passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. McKay introduced a resolution extending the time for the return of State taxes from the county of Cumberland.

The resolution was amended by extending like indulgence to the Sheriffs of Northampton, Onslow, Wayne, Moore and Caswell, and then passed its several readings (in relation to Caswell county. Mr. Bowe stated that the State tax had already been paid in. The indulgence desired for his Sheriff was only as to county taxes.)

A resolution for the relief of the people of Union county—loaning said county $3,000 from the State Treasury. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to extend the provisions of the act granting Amnesty and pardon for offences committed during the war. Adopted, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Davis, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted the following report, which *was unanimously adopted*:

"The Judiciary Committee, to which was referred a resolution instructing them to request the member from Henderson, to appear before them and furnish the facts on which he based allegations of the partial administration of justice and of the persecution of Union men, to the end that the persons or authorities guilty of such persecutions may be punished, have discharged the duty devolved on them by the resolution and submit the following report:

Mr. Blythe, the gentleman referred to in the resolution, authorizes the committee to say that he meant no reflection upon the Judiciary, or the courts of the State, and that he was misunderstood, if any gentleman supposed that he intended to charge or allege that there was a partial administration of justice in North Carolina, or that Union men were prosecuted by the courts. There was a great deal of crimination and recrimination, and in saying that Union men had been persecuted, he merely meant to say that those in favor of the Howard Amendment had been slandered, and abused, and stigmatized as being in favor of Negro suffrage and Negro equality."

The committee are well satisfied, from their own knowledge, and from their investigations, that justice is fairly and impartially administered in the Courts of North Carolina, and that no Legislation, such as is contemplated in the resolution, is necessary,

It is due to Mr. Harris, the Senator from Rutherford, to state, that at his request, and with the consent of the committee, his testimony was withdrawn, and that he disclaimed "any connection with the charges and insinuations contained in one of the papers of this city," against the Judiciary Committee.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. J. DAVIS,
for the Committee.

An engrossed bill for the support of the Insane Asylum, passed its several readings.

A bill transferring to the University, the Land Scrip donated to North Carolina for the establishment of an Agricultural College, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Davis addressed the House in support of the bill.

Mr. Foard said that the scrip was already in possession of the [illegible] and that all was necessary to secure it, was [illegible]. There were bids for it already.

He was not opposed to the University, but was opposed to a diversion of this fund from the objects for which it was originally intended.

Mr. Peebles stated that the scrip was merely an endowment fund, and could not be touched for the erection of buildings. He urged the passage of the bill.

Messers. McNair, Keenan, McClammy, Waugh, Long, Hutchison and Morehead advocated the bill.

Messrs. Russ, Boyd, Everett and Foard opposed the bill.

Mr. Foard offered an amendment, providing that the University shall, after receiving the donation, annually receive, instruct and board one beneficiary from each county of the state, to be recommended by the several county courts.

This amendment was rejected after discussion, and on motion of Mr. Durham, further consideration of the bill was postponed until next session.

Mr. Whitfield, (who has been detained from his seat by sickness) obtained leave to record his name in favor of the resolution rejecting the Howard Amendment.

A message was received from the Governor reporting the success of the Commissioners to Washington City in procuring the abrogation of the military order, prohibiting the infliction of corporeal punishment by the courts of the State.

Mr. Kenan introduced a resolution of thanks to Governor Worth and his associate Commissioners.

Mr. Waugh offered a substitute for this resolution, (which was accepted by Mr. Kenan) providing for paying the expenses of the Commission.

Passed its several readings.

A bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, passed its second reading.

The rules were suspended, and the bill was put on its third reading.

The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Crawford, of Macon, by striking out the words "before the 20th of May 1861" and substituting the "1st of May 1865."

The effect of this amedment is to stay judgment, and execution as to debts contracted during the war.

Mr. Black offered as a substitute for the bill, "a bill to prevent litigation and the ruinous sacrifice of the property of honest debtors. (This was a Senate bill introduced by Mr. Matthews, of Stokes.)

Mr. Black addressed the House at length in support of the amendment. The question recurring, it was rejected.

Mr. Long opposed the bill, deeming it unconstitutional and argued that the Legislature has no power to repeal the action of the Convention in the premises.

(Mr. L's remarks will appear hereafter.)

Mr. Waugh replied, defending the bill.

The question recurring, the bill passed its third reading as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Ashworth, Blair, Blythe, Boyd, Bradsher, Bryson, Chadwick, Clements, Crawford, of Macon, Davidson, Durham, Foard, Galloway, Garrett, Garriss, Godwin, Granberry, Guess, Harper, Hinnant, Holderby, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Houston, Jenkins, of Gaston, Jenkins, of Granville, Jones, Jordan, Kelsey, Kenan, Kendall, Latham, of Craven, Lowe, Lyon, Lutterloh, Martin, McGougan, McKay, McRae, Morehead, Morton, Murril, Neal, Peebles, Richardson, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scoggin, Scott, Shelton, Smith, of Guilford, Stone, Sudderth, Tuttle, Umstead, Vestal, Waugh, Whitfield, Wilson, of Perquimans, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Yancey, Womble—63.

NAYS—Messrs. Baker, Black, Bowe, Brown, Davis, Farrow, Henderson, Hodnett, Hutchison, Long, May, McArthur, McNair, Patton, Perry, of Carteret, Perry, of Wake, Rosebro, Teague, Westmoreland, Whitley, Wilson, of Forsyth—21.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to sundry private resolutions for the relief of Executors, and also passed a Senate resolution relative to the direct tax imposed by Congress for the year 1861. (Providing for testing its constitutionality in divers particulars.)

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a substitute for the resolutions asserting the loyalty of the State, denying alleged persecution of Union men, etc.

The House adopted the substitute, yeas 64, nays 6.

Mr. Davis introduced a resolution authorizing the issue of a writ of election to Warren County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Judkins.

Resolutions from the Senate to continue unfinished business to the next session: in favor of Sheriffs holding elections for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution; in favor of the Sheriffs of Randolph, Yadkin and Bertie counties. Passed their several readings.

A bill to allow fees to Magistrates and increase those of Constables in Mecklenburg county. Passed its several readings.

Mr. Holderby introduced a resolution in favor of the relief of the late Thos. J. Judkins, which passed its several readings.

Mr. Durham entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill transferring the Land Scrip to the University had been postponed. He did this, at the request of friends of the bill, though opposed to the bill himself.

The House adjourned until 10½ o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21.

A message from the House transmitting a resolution in favor of Union county, was received and on motion of Mr. Wilson the rules were suspended. Upon which Mr. Wiggins moved that its further consideration be postponed until the 24th of January next. The yeas and nays were called and the motion was lost. Mr. Paschal proposed to amend by adding Chatham county. Adopted. The vote by which the bill, in favor of Stanly county, was rejected was reconsidered, and on mot

"Think of their wretched fate,
Whom friends and fortune quite forsake."
Burns.

There is in the nature of the white pond lily, Nymphœa, an unusually poetic and interesting peculiarity. During the light of the day it is clothed in elegant beauty and fragrance, but so soon as evening shades the earth, each petal folds down, it assumes the appearance of a bud, and sinking beneath water, rests there until morning, when ascending again above the surface it expands its snowy corolla and fills the air with arcadian odors, such as Virgil loved to breathe beneath the "Beechen tree."

Natural history develops many incomprehensible peculiarties in the physiology and habits of the vegtable world. Indeed, to watchful eyes, where do the inexaustible wonders of this globe cease? When Mungo Park travelled among the savage tribes of interior and southern Africa, he was one day attracted by an odor of so remarkable and fascinating a character, that although in a part of the country where deserts, wilderness and savageism abounded, he yet wandered onward, following his aerial guide until he found in a jungle a flower surpassing in magnitude and splendid beauty, any general or species of plant he had ever seen or heard of in the floral world. Can we understand this truth? Why should a flower of such consummate and artistic beauty have been planted, as so many are, where human eyes have ever looked, from the time they first sprung up, to the period of their withering away; or why such care and much beauty bestowed upon a life so ephemeral and upon that which wild beasts and reptiles crush down and trample into the dust? The butterflies and other insects flit about them and derive food from their nectaries, but they enjoy quite as much the honey from the nectary of the forest and most common flower. The former plant—Nepheus's dasiliatoria of botanic fame, has attached to the leaf a tendril, the extremity of which is a pincher six inches in length and one and a half in diameter, with a lid opening and shutting with the changes of the atmosphere. There is the exception of pure water with which the pincher is filled; into this creeping insects and are drowned, but the ice is a small trap which derives its sustenance from living upon those insects, and their loss of life preserves his. Here indeed is a check to our pride of reasoning, in the economy of life with these animals, the combination of mechanical vegetation for the protection of preservation. Some thoughtful and symbolic minds reason only satisfactorily to themselves, when they apply the laws of the exact sciences. They think that their problem theproot. Would that we could look upon the christian faith as these beautiful prodactions of nature, that is ever present with us, and the fact of all *mysterious* problems, the vital principle. First we could derive from my indulgence all that is requisite for peace here and hereafter, without attempting to draw aside the impenetrable veil which is ever dropped before it.

The lake of the Nymphœa is small, and bounded by many of those feathery looking trees which dwell near the water and are the favorite resort of the smaller aquatic birds. Tall reeds grow on the margin, concealing in their linear foliage many a downy nest, and here the gray herons, and tall white cranes look as if studying refraction and reflection, until some joyous minnow springs from its sodgy side at their dark windows,

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1866.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Closing Days of the Session—The passage of the Railroad Bills in the Senate, after three days Struggle—The Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad Bill Rejected—Col. Richardson and Relief for the People—Personal—Death of Mr. Judkins, of Warren.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 20th, 1866.

Dear Journal:—But one more working day remains before the recess, as Saturday will be principally devoted to the administration of oaths to Governor Worth. As is usually the case, much business is being transacted and the General Assembly is laboring with a zeal and earnestness, which, if it had been characteristic of the earlier days of the session, would have caused the entire business that makes necessary the adjourned session to have been completed.

The House of Commons have passed no important bills during this week, except Mr. Richardson's Homestead bill. The Senate have had under consideration the various Railroad bills which have been the most prominent and interesting features of the session, and with the exception of the Raleigh and Chatham Railroad and the "Consolidation bill," have been finally disposed of. The former is retained by the judiciary committee, and the latter by the committee on Internal Improvements. It is now too late to be acted upon this session. As predicted in my last letter, the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad met its doom at the hands of the Senate, receiving only nine votes.

The bill to enable the Fayetteville and Western Railroad to extend its road to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, was the centre of attraction, being the pioneer of the railroad bills in the Senate and not quite as strong as the others. It formed the entire subject of debate on Monday, and the greater part of the day on Tuesday, passing its second reading Tuesday night, by the casting vote of the Speaker, there being twenty-one votes on either side of the question. It passed its third reading last night by *one* majority. The debate on this bill was very interesting and most ably conducted, with possibly a little too much feeling. Messrs. McLean, Hall, Avery, Love, Leach, Robins and Gash, were the advocates of the measure, and Messrs. Wilson, Clark, Moore, Wiggins and Berry opposed it. Some amendments of an unimportant character were made in the Senate, but the bill as passed and ratified is enclosed.

The Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and the Western Extension bills were manfully fought by Messrs. Wilson, Berry and Moore, but passed by some eight or ten majority. It is due Mr. Wilson, the able Senator from Mecklenburg, to say, that upon the incorporation of Col. Hall's amendment requiring the Company to pay the debt due the State whenever the Bonds of the Company to the amount of $4,000,000 shall have been negotiated, he voted for it. The bill as enrolled is enclosed.

Col. Hall's bills to amend the charter of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, giving the Company power to build branches and providing for a Vice-President, have passed the Senate.

Mr. Richardson, of Bladen, who has devoted his entire time and abilities to his duties, has the reward of presenting the only bill for the "Relief of the People," which has stood the test of either House. His bill to exempt from seizure under executions or attachment, certain personal property, passed the House yesterday, and is now in the hands of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, but can hardly be reached this session. Mr. Richardson has endeavored to afford relief to the oppressed people of the State, within the bounds of the Constitution, and his efforts have met the approval of the House of Commons! The speeches of Messrs. McClammy, of New Hanover, and Allen, of Brunswick, in support of this measure, are spoken of by the members of the House in the highest terms. The bill, as passed the House is enclosed for publication.

The two Houses adjourned at an early hour to-day, in consequence of the announcement of the death of Mr. Judkins, one of the Commoners from the county of Warren. He has been a member of the House, almost continually, for thirty-five years. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and addresses delivered by Messrs. Davis, of Franklin, Waugh, of Surry, and Holderby, of Rockingham, in the House, and by Messrs. Thornton, Wiggins and Hall in the Senate. E.

Holden & Co.

The subjoined correspondence of the New York *Times* in regard to what the disinterested, self-sacrificing, patriotic and generally sweet-scented guardian of the interest and honor of North Carolina, are doing to promote the objects of their chief solicitude, will be read with much delight and edification by that large class who constitute the "outs" in the State. The forty legislators, and the forty thousand voters mentioned in the correspondence, like the loyalty of the Ex-Provisional Governor, are apocryphal, and of this fact the Congress are fully aware. They despise the professions of the Ex-Provisional Governor almost as much as all the honest people of the State laugh at them. Thaddeus knows William very well as a politician, and estimates him by his record, not by his newborn zeal. But the amusement ceases when we read that christian sentiment of the correspondence which invokes "imprisonment and murder" upon the Ex-Provisional Governor's political enemies in retaliation for (imaginary) crimes of the same sort inflicted on him. We protest that though the Ex-Provisional Governor is dead politically, he has not been murdered—except suicidally. And if all who do not possess his peculiar species of loyalty are to be murdered, every honest man in the State had better say his prayers:

"THE NORTH CAROLINA MEMORIALISTS.

"Governor Holden, John Pool, James F. Taylor and Messrs. Harris and Jenkins, of North Carolina, who have been in Washington for several days have left the city, and are now on their way home. They were appointed a committee to come hither in the interest of the loyal people of that State, and they represent the views of about forty of the one hundred and seventy members of the Legislature. They say that the bill prepared by them, and introduced yesterday by Representative Stevens, to remand North Carolina to a territorial condition and to provide for a convention to form a new State government, stands a good chance of being passed, and that the leading Republican members have privately expressed themselves in its favor. These delegates have distributed among Congressmen a circular, showing that a test of loyalty in the insurgent States is essential. Its application, they say, would effectually place the government of the Southern States in the hands of the Union men, and preclude every secessionist; and no other test can do so without excluding thousands, who, at the first, were misled, but who repented and afterward perilled their lives and estates in support of the Union. There need be no apprehensions that their oath would be falsely taken. The *status* of eve y man at that time was distinctly known to his neighbors.

"The line was clearly drawn upon this test, and upon it hundreds were imprisoned and murdered. By the same measure let the persecuted unionists have their reward. They are now discouraged and paralyzed because, while the President would boldly deliver them over to degradation, incurred on account of their adherence to the Union in the darkest days of treason and blood, the Congress seems to make no definite distinction between them and their late and present persecutors and enemies; but should Congress recognize and uphold them by some just and discriminating action, they would take courage and boldly and successfully work for the interest of the Union. Thus would the true element of the South stand prominently forward and make secession and treason bow its head. Now traitors are bold and arrogant, while the true loyalists are mystified and silent.—The peace of the country is still disturbed, and the Union still unquestionably in danger."

In the views we shall to-day present, we shall assert principles which will conflict with those heretofore advanced and supported by the practice of our agricultural citizens since the first opening of our country. No less will they be at variance with that class who have made the naval stores and lumber trade their exclusive occupation.

Formerly there were those who argue wisely against that system of labor which, while certain staples were produced, apparently with great profit, sent the proceeds of that skilfull labor to foreign countries, or, what was really worse for us, to the New England and Northwestern States, to supply us with the merest necessaries of life. We can now see, that instead of securing ourselves at home, we become, with all our great resources, perfectly dependent upon others for not only the luxuries, but the indispensable supports of existence, bread and meat. The first great object in the cultivation of the soil should be to make *subsistence* as cheap as possible. The reasons for this are apparent upon the highest investigation. Aside from this, placing us beyond anxiety, it will keep in our midst the whole of the proceeds from the market crops, and enable us to develop the great mineral and manufacturing power of our State, and to improve in every branch of agricultural industry. It will cause to flow into our sparsely filled districts industrious immigrants, who, upon coming, will know that their wants can and will be supplied at living rates; and it will be the means of securing labor at wages which can be paid and leave a fair profit to the land owner. This last is the end most to be desired. Can any one doubt that, if to-day, corn were selling at fifty cents the bushel, and bacon at ten cents the pound, our farmers would feel the same hesitation in beginning work for the coming year? If the abundance which our lands are capable of producing were now in the country, would there be that dreadful apprehension which so many experience?—Will not the planter, be his crop what it may, be far better off with an ample supply of everything upon his plantation necessary for its support, with half his staple crop for market, than with the whole of that market crop, when in the latter case he would have to spend full the half for bacon, corn, flour and the animals necessary to make the coming crop.—We are convinced that if in the past year the rule had been adopted and followed of planting a full provision crop, the South would have been better off than now. There is hardly a section of the country where enough has been raised to supply itself with food. This has been owing partly to the great drought, but equally as much or more to the desire of every one to have as much cotton as possible. Who can raise cotton *now* and sell it for thirty cents the pound, when he works *freedmen*, and pays twenty-five cents the pound for bacon, and one dollar and a half per bushel for corn; when sugar is twenty cents, and an ordinary milch cow is regarded as cheap for sixty dollars, and when every necessary article is at equally high rates? Out of the earth must come our rise from the terribly depressed condition of the present. The wisest legislation, and the most generous terms from our conquerors, in the place of vindictive, malicious and unprecedentedly severe exactions in the form of taxation, together with all that our good old State can do for us, can avail nothing, until the products of the earth shall be sufficient, first to supply our wants, and then to send abroad for market those staples which will command money for any enterprise.

While we urge all to look well to the present in this, we would also impress them with the necessity of not forgetting that this change is to be permanent. Let every land owner do all that he may to improve that land. Labor is scarce, but it will, in many cases, yes, in most, be in the power of all to do that which will in a few years hence return a reward far beyond what the most sanguine could hope. The new year is almost here. From the experience of '66 let '67 derive such lessons as shall make us one year hence independent, at least, so far as to have food. It is folly, madness, to look for the same results now as those obtained before our great and disastrous revolution, unless as great a revolution be wrought in our agriculture and its products.

Gen. Sickles' Order.

The Raleigh *Standard* quotes some remarks we made a few days since, relative to the late order of General Sickles, and concludes by saying:

"It would be well if Gen. Sickles would put his finger on this farthing candle, the Wilmington *Journal*, and extinguish it."

We are greatly indebted to the *Standard* for the contempt which it seems desirous to bestow on this paper. We advise the *Standard* man that we are quite of age and have some regard for the laws of the State and of the United States. We have not yet betrayed our country or friends, and never expect to. We refer the *Standard* to the decision of the President in relation to this very matter.

An Interesting Incident of the Revolution of 1776.

In 1781, there were in Bladen and several of the surrounding counties, many disaffected persons, particularly among the Scotish population, whose conduct as Tories was very embarrassing to the State authorities. It was thought necessary to suppress this spirit, especially as these men were known to be in constant communication with that daring, but infamous miscreant, Col. David Fanning, of Randolph (then Chatham county.) In pursuance of this purpose of dispersing these Tories, General Griffith Rutherford was sent to Elizabeth Town in Bladen, and as the call for this service was sudden and unexpected, no commissariat was appended to the forces under the General's command. He had, therefore, to improvise one from day to day. The small detachments which were sent out to forage, were ordered also to arrest and bring to camp any of the suspected. One morning there was brought before the General, a tall and venerable old man, who, though very plainly clad, had an air of superiority in his bearing which struck all present. Soon after he was ushered into the presence of General Rutherford he was asked by that officer, "who he was? and why he was there?" With that calm self-possession which marks the demeanor of a gentleman, even in the most embarrassing situations, he replied: "My name is *Duncan Stewart*, I am "from Scotland—the fortunes of my family were cloven down in the disastrous "battle of '*Culloden*,' in which I and all "who were loyal to their King and country (and could be present) were engaged, "and you know the issue of that fatal day. "Being very nearly allied by blood to my "King, and so known to the usurpers who "were then and are now in possession of "the Crown, I had no hope of safety to "life or property, if I remained in Scot-"land, and therefore left it with my family "for this Province of North Carolina. All "my feelings are *with* the Colonies in their "resistance to those base usurpers the "'Guelphs,' but you see by my age, I can "do no more than *wish* them success."—"To the other question 'why I am here?' "perhaps those who seized an aged and "helpless man can better tell you than I "can—they asked me no questions and "permitted no explanations." Much interested by his history and appearance, Gen. Rutherford apologized to him for the mistake of his men, and directed one of his officers to accompany Mr. Stewart to his home and see that he was treated with proper respect. He asked Mr. Stewart to show the officer where he could obtain such supply of provisions as was needed. This officer, who was a Captain in the Continental army and at home on furlough, had agreed to accompany the General in this sudden visit to Bladen, under the hope that, being kown there, he might exert some influence on the disaffected. He was well educated, and the story of Mr. Stewart had deeply affected him. He knew the fate of that unfortunate race, and finding that even in the wilds of America their destiny still pursued them, he employed the first hour of the journey towards Mr. Stewart's home in conversation relating to his family in Europe. While thus occupied, the officer observed that they passed several well stocked farms, but he did not stop, as Mr. Stewart had promised to show him where he could be supplied. After riding several miles, Mr. S. halted in front of a very humble dwelling, and where the appearances were most unpromising for a supply of what they needed. Struck with the contrast between this and other farms they had passed, the officer asked Mr. Stewart why he had brought him so far and to so meagre a looking place when he might have supplied himself amply without traveling a third of the distance. Mr. Stewart's reply deserves to be written in letters of gold—it was—"The farms you passed, Sir, *belonged to my neighbors*"—*this is my own*, I bid you *welcome to whatever is here*"——! The officer, bowing to him, said, "If fortune has frowned on your family, it seems unable to deprive them of the loftiest and most generous sentiments."

It may not be interesting to our readers to know that the officer here alluded to was *Alfred Moore*, subsequently Attorney General of North Carolina, Judge of the State Courts, and an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.—And we may add that the family of Stewart continued to reside for many years in Bladen—that one of the sons of the venerable gentleman mentioned in this incident, was for several sessions a member of the Legislature of North Carolina, removed to Mississippi, of which State he died Lieut. Governor, and we have pride and pleasure in stating that two of the most conspicuous junior members of the Wilmington bar, (Messrs. Devane,) are direct descendants of this illustrious exile of Scotland, and who are worthy of such a descent.

Passage of Rail Road Bills.

It affords us pleasure to record this morning the passage of the bill for the relief of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, by the Senate on last night. Our people and those on the line of said road will hail this news with much satisfaction, and also of the passage of the bill relative to the Fayetteville and Western Railroad.—It will be seen by our special telegrams from Raleigh, that both of the above bills passed the Senate, the first with an amendment and the latter with *amendments*. We are not advised as to the purport or force of the amendments. We presume from the nature of our telegrams, that they are not very material, yet the bills will necessarily have to go back to the House of Commons, for concurrence.

The anniversary of the battle of Nashville, Tenn., was celebrated in that city on Saturday. General Thomas was presented with a gold medal.

The ship Neckar, from Hamburg, arrived at New York on Monday with 460 passengers, and six cases of ship fever among them.

Sames Jordan, a clerk in the postoffice at Motgomery, Ala., has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for twenty-one years for stealing letters.

The Tammany Society of New York have resolved not to sell "Tammany Hall," but to have it repaired and improved in appearance.

THE ELECTION.—On Thursday the election for Mayor and four Aldermen for this city was held.—The opening of the polls was attended by an eager crowd, all anxious to see the man of their choice put forward. Never in the annals of the place has an election of a similar character been attended with more interest and excitement. The supporters of the respective candidates exhibited an ardour in favor of their side, warm in the extreme, but the conflict of efforts attendant upon the electioneering strife which necessarily ensued, was productive of no hostile movement except in a ve y few instances, when blows were resorted to. The instances were very few, and we are pleased to add no general free fight, of usual occurrence at elections, was indulged in.

As the day grew older, the excitement, observable in the morning increased, and continued without abating 'till the polls were closed. The announcement of the result was made a short while after dark, which was received with the customary satisfaction by the triumphant party.

The total vote polled, 781, far exceeds that of the previous election.

The following is the official announcement of the result:

MAYOR:

JOHN DAWSON	437
JOHN L. WOOSTER	341
SCATTERING	2
Total	779
One vote was thrown out.	
Majority for DAWSON	95

ALDERMEN:

FIRST WARD:

S. D. WALLACE	85
JAS. F. POST	84
SCATTERING	12
Total	181
Majority for WALLACE	1

SECOND WARD:

ELI MURRAY	99
JAS H. RYAN	89
Total	188
Majority for MURRAY	10

THIRD WARD:

A. ADRIAN	98
O. G. PARSLEY	70
Total	168
Majority for ADRIAN	28

FOURTH WARD:

W. S. ANDERSON	126
W. A. WRIGHT	61
Total	187
Majority for ANDERSON	65

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18.

Mr. Speed, from the Joint Select committee on the Insane Asylum, made a lengthy report and bill, recommending the adoption of the same, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cunningham from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill to repeal an act requiring persons 45 years of age to work on public roads, recommended its passage.

Mr. Clark, from the committee on Corporations, to whom was referred a bill relative to the construction of a street railway in the town of Fayetteville, recommended its passage.

By the same from the committee on Public Library, who were instructed to inspect the Library, reported that they had found everything in great order, and to all appearances the present incumbent had discharged his duties.

Mr. Hall, from the committee on the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, reported a resolution and a report favorable to the present condition of the institution, which on his motion was made a special order for to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Wilson, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution for the relief of the estate of the late Seth Jones, suggested an amendment and recommended its passage.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Gash, a resolution ordering that from to-day the body hold evening sessions. Adopted.

Mr. Koonce, a bill to incorporate a board of trade in the city of Newbern. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Hall, a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Military Academy at Hillsboro'. Referred to the committee on Education.

Mr. Thompson, a bill to change the name of Wayne Female College to that of the Goldsboro' Female College. Referred to the committee on Corporations.

On motion of Mr. McLean the rules were suspended, and the bill to incorporate the Newbern Steam Fire Engine Company was taken up and passed.

Mr. Harris, of Rutherford, arose to a personal explanation in regard to his trip to Washington. He stated that it was not the object of his friends or himself to overthrow any civil government, but to displace the present military government which we are under and establish a civil government in its stead. That he endorsed the bill as published in the *Standard* this morning with the exception of the clause relative to negro suffrage. He made this statement because he feared that the evidence he gave before the Judiciary committee might be misconstrued.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to enable the stockholders of the Fayetteville or Western Railroad Company to complete their road, was taken up and an amendment offered by Mr. Adams was adopted. Mr. Wilson moved to postpone its further consideration until the 22d of January next. Messrs. Hall, McLean and Avery, opposed it and the motion was lost. Mr. Wilson offered an amendment, the ayes and nays were called and the amendment was adopted by a vote of 31 ayes, to 14 nays. Mr. Wilson offered another amendment proposing to fix the rate of interest, adopted. Mr Moore offered an amendment which was rejected. The bill was discussed at considerable length, Messrs. Adams, Avery, Hall and McLean urging its passage, and Messrs. Wilson, Wiggins, Speed and Berry, opposing it. Before coming to a vote, on motion of Mr. Moore, the Senate adjourned until to-night at 7½ o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1866.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a resolution for the relief of the poor of Stanly county.

Mr. Kenan, from the Judiciary committee reported back unfavorably, a resolution proposing to give the appointment of Flour Inspectors in the city of Wilmington to the Mayor and Commissioners of said city.

Mr. McNair, from the committee on Corporations, reported back favorably a bill to incorporate Perquimans Male and Female Academy, a bill to amend the charter of the N. C. Joint Stock Publishing Company, and a bill to incorporate the town of Madison.

Mr. McClammy, for the committee on Private Bills, reported a bill to permit the people of Currituck county to elect Commissioners of Wrecks.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Morrisett, a resolution that no new bills be introduced prior to the recess of the General Assembly. Lies over one day.

By Mr. Davis, a joint resolution to raise a commission to inquire into alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the North Carolina Railroad company. Adopted.

By Mr. Shelton, a resolution looking to a reduction of salaries and fees of public officers. Referred.

BILLS.

By Mr. Black, a bill to grant the aid of the State of North Carolina to the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad company.

By Mr. Lowe, a bill to amend an act entitled an act to regulate salaries and fees.

[This bill proposes to repeal so much of the act recited, as allows County and Superior Court Clerks and Clerks and Masters in Equity, fifty per cent in addition to the fees allowed in chapter 102 of the Revised Code.]

The rules were suspended, on motion of Mr. Lowe, and the bill passed its second reading. After some discussion in which Messrs. Black, Crawford, of Rowan, and Richardson opposed the bill and Messrs. Lowe and Russ defended it, it was referred to the Finance committee, on motion of Mr. Crawford, of Rowan.

Mr. Waugh rose to a question of privilege, and requested the Clerk to read from the *Standard* of the 18th instant, an article, entled "THE INSOLENCE OF TREASON," animadverting upon the action of the House in summoning Mr. Blythe and others, before a committee of the House to give evidence relative to alleged persecution of Union men.

Mr. Waugh stated that Mr. Blythe (in the discussion of the resolutions introduced by Mr. Russ, asserting the loyalty of the State and denying that Union men were persecuted,) said he could not vote for the resolutions because they were untrue. With a view to punishing these persecutors of Union men, if such there were, he had introduced a resolution requesting an investigation. For this he and those who acted with him were now assailed and denounced as disloyalists who were attempting to intimidate and brow-beat Union men. He was willing to compare records with the editor of the *Standard* as a Union man. For one he did not believe that Union men had been persecuted at all, and the investigation had confirmed this belief. He regretted exceedingly the state of feeling that existed, a condition of things for which he was not responsible. He would not pursue the subject further.

[The remarks of Mr. Waugh were followed by Messrs. Hodnett, Jenkins, of Gaston, Mr. Davis, of Franklin, and Mr. Blythe, whose remarks we are compelled to omit until to-morrow.]

SPECIAL ORDER.

The special order being a bill to change the jurisdiction of the courts and the rules of pleading therein, reported from the Relief committee, was put on its second reading.

Mr. Moore, of Hertford, explained the provisions of the bill at length, and at the close of his remarks, the bill was referred, on motion of Mr. Richardson to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate by message refused to concur in the resolution passed by the House this morning to raise a commission to investigate the affairs of the N. C. Railroad Company.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of the town of Morganton had its second reading.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Wilson, and a bill to incorporate the town of Marshall passed their several readings.

An engrossed bill to extend the corporate limits of the town of Elizabeth City was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Latham, of Washington.

A bill to amend the charter of the Oceanic Hook and Ladder Company of the town of Beaufort, passed its several readings.

A bill to raise Revenue was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Waugh the vote was reconsidered by which the House laid on the table, on yesterday, the bill to allow fees to Justices of the Peace in certain cases. The bill after discussion, in which several gentlemen took part, passed its second reading. Mr. Holderby, in order to explain his vote, requests us to state his position. He said a day or two since he moved to table this bill, believing it allowed Magistrates fees in civil as well as in State cases. In this he was mistaken. He had always thought that those who danced should pay the fiddler, and if he should knock his neighbor down it was but sheer justice that he should pay the Magistrate who had to neglect his business in order to try the case, and recognize him to appear at Court. He should therefore support the bill.

On motion, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, Dec. 19.

Mr. McCorkle from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Land Emigration aid Company asked to be discharged from its further consideration.

Mr. Clark from the committee on Corporations, reported back the following bills, recommending their passage, viz: A bill to incorporate the Thomas Gold Mining Company, in the county of Franklin. A bill to incorporate the Sturgis Gold Mining Company. A bill to incorporate the Collins Gold Mining Company. A bill to incorporate a board of trade in the city of Newbern. A bill to amend chapter 42d, private laws. A bill to change the name of Wayne Female College.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Bullock, a resolution limiting debate on any one subject to 15 minutes. Adopted.

Mr. Matthews, bill to prevent litigation and the ruinous sacrifice of the property of honest debtors. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the House transmitting the following communication from the Hon. M. E. Manly:

To the General Assembly of the State of N. C.:

I deem it proper to announce as I now do, before the close of this session, my grateful acceptance of the high office of United States Senator to which I have been called by the joint vote of the Assembly.

It is deemed proper at this time also to state, that I purpose, before the close of the adjourned session and prior to the fourth of March, to resign my position as Speaker of the State Senate and representative in that body from the county of Craven. To the end that another person may be elected Speaker, and if need be, Senator for the county.

After consultation with friends in and out of the Assembly this course has been decided upon as most proper and convenient, and as entirely consistent with the wishes of my constituents.

With the highest respect,
MATTHIAS E. MANLY

On motion of Mr. Leach the rules were suspended and the bill for the relief of wounded soldiers was taken up, passed its several readings and ordered to be enrolled. (This bill provides for those who cannot receive any relief from the original resolution on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Clark the vote was reconsidered by which a resolution from the House relative to the raising of a Joint committee to investigate the books, &c., of the North Carolina R. R. was rejected on yesterday, the resolution was amended and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Speed, the bill relating to the Insane Asylum, was made the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

RAILROAD BILLS.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday having been set apart for the consideration of Railroad Bills, said bills came up in order as follows:

A bill to enhance the value of the bonds to be issued to complete the Western North Carolina Railroad, on its second reading. On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Ayes and Nays were called and the bill passed by a vote of 31 Ayes to 15 Nays.—Messrs. Avery and Love urged the passage of the bill.

A bill to amend the Charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company passed its second reading.

Bill to grant aid to the Cheraw & Coalfields Railroad Company, was amended, on motion of Mr. Jones, and was rejected on its second reading by a vote of 34 to 9. (Messrs. Jones and Richardson urged the passage of the bill, and Messrs. Hall and Wilson opposed it.)

Bill to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, now known as the Wilmington and Weldon Road. Passed its third reading.

Bill to enable the Fayetteville or Western Railroad Company to complete its road to some point on the N. C. Railroad, on its third reading this bill was discussed at considerable length. Messrs. McLean, Hall and Leach, urging its passage, and Messrs. Wilson and Moore opposed it. Before coming to a vote the Senate adjourned until 7½ o'clock to-night.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Waugh, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported back a bill for the relief of Jas. S. Snow, Sheriff of Halifax county, and a resolution in favor of maimed soldiers, recommending their passage.

Mr. Kenan, from the Judiciary committee, reported back a bill to punish unlawful hunting, recommending that it do not pass.

Also favorably from same committee, a bill to give Buncombe Superior Court entire jurisdiction of Buncombe Turnpike Road.

Mr. Cowan, for the committee on Internal Improvements, reported back favorably, a bill to amend the charter of the Plaster Banks and Salt Works Railroad, and a bill to authorize certain counties to subscribe for stock in the Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad.

Mr. Harper, for the Finance committee, reported back a bill to raise revenue, with amendments; also a bill to regulate taxation by the County Courts, recommending their passage.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Hon. M. E. Manly, indicating his acceptance of the office of U. S. Senator, and his intention to resign the position of Speaker of the Senate at an early day. Sent to the Senate.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Rosebro introduced a resolution to raise a committee to inquire into alleged inefficiency of the artificial limbs furnished by the State to disabled soldiers.

By Mr. McRae, a resolution in favor of the Sheriff of Richmond county. (Extending the time for the return of taxes.)

A message was received from the Senate transmitting an engrossed bill to transfer the land scrip, donated by the United States, for the establishment of an Agricultural College in North Carolina. [The bill proposes to transfer the scrip to the Trustees of the University.]

Mr. Crawford, of Macon, moved a suspension of the rules, that the bill might have its second reading.

Mr. Russ opposed the motion, being opposed to the bill. There were other meritorious institutions in the State besides Chapel Hill.

Mr. Patton thought the bill should be passed at once. A telegram had been received here, announcing the passage of a resolution by one House of Congress withdrawing the donation. The transfer proposed by the bill—a transfer to a legal corporation, would raise a question of right, to be tested by the courts.

Messrs. Boyd, Hodnett and Blythe opposed the transfer of the scrip to the University, believing that this appropriation, the rich alone would be benefitted, and the original purpose of the donation would be defeated, or inadequately carried out. Mr. Foard also opposed the bill.

Messrs. Morehead, Long and Kenan defended the University and favored the bill.

After some further discussion, the motion to suspend the rules was withdrawn.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Bradsher on yesterday—prohibiting the introduction of new bills during the present week, was read and laid on the table. (The Reporter through inadvertence attributed the introduction of this resolution, in yesterday's proceedings, to Mr. Morrisett, who is confined to his room by serious illness.)

SPECIAL ORDER.

The House proceeded to consider the bill to exempt from seizure under execution of attachment, certain personal property therein named, and to provide a homestead.

Mr. Allen addressed the House in support of the bill, which he characterized as being emphatically a bill for the relief of the people.

The bill passed its second reading, and was then put upon its third reading, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Westmoreland offered an amendment as an additional section, to the effect that the members of this General Assembly, for the further relief of the dear people, donate to them their *per diem*.

Mr. McNair moved to lay the amendment on the table, the effect of the motion (if adopted) being to lay the bill on the table. The motion did not prevail.

The question recurring on the amendment, Mr. Peebles suggested that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the first Thursday of the next session. He was in favor of the bill, but did not think it went far enough. He favored a homestead restricted as to quantity not as to value. There was no need of haste. The postponement would enable members to consult their constituents and act advisedly.

Mr. Richardson urged immediate action upon the bill. Ample time had been given members for a thorough consideration of its provisions. It was introduced a fortnight since, and had been upon the desks for several days in a printed form. The bill was almost identical with the law which had been in operation for the last twenty years in the State of Mississippi, where it had been found to work well.

Messrs. Long and McNair opposed the bill as savoring of repudiation.

The motion of Mr. Peebles to postpone further consideration of the bill until next session prevailed.

Mr. Davis moved to reconsider this vote.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Not agreed to.

The question recurring, the vote postponing the bill was reconsidered.

The amendment offered by Mr. Westmoreland was rejected.

Amendments offered by Mr. Durham were adopted to strike out in line 2 of section 3, the words "having a family," and to add the following section, viz:

"Be it further enacted, that this act shall not affect the rights of dower of those entitled thereto."

The bill then passed its third reading as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Autry, Barden, Blair, Blythe, Bowe, Bradsher, Bryson, Chadwick, Cowan, Crawford, of Macon, Crawford, of Rowan, Daniel, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Everett, Farrow, Foard, Freeman, Galloway, Garrett, Garriss, Gorham, Granberry, Guess, Harding, Harper, Henderson, Hodnett, Holderby, Houston, Hutchison, Jones, Jordan, Kelsey, Kenan, Latham, of Craven, Lee, May, Martin, McClammy, McGougan, Moore, of Hertford, Morton, Murrill, Neal, Patton, Peebles, Perry, of Carteret, Richardson, Rogers, Rountree, Russ, Scott, Smith, of Duplin, Stevenson, Suddereth, Trull, Turnbull, Walker, Waugh, Whitley, Williams, of Harnett, Williams, of Yancey, Womble—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ashworth, Baker, Boyd, Brown, Carson, Clemants, Gambril, Hinnant, Horton, of Watauga, Horton, of Wilkes, Jenkins, of Gaston, Lowe, Lyon, McArthur, McNair, McRae, Morehead, Perry, of Wake, Roseboro, Scoggin, Shelton, Smith, of Guilford, Stone, Teague, Umstead, Vestal, Westmoreland, Wilson, of Forsyth, York—29.

Mr. Cowan, by leave, introduced the following resolutions with regard to interest upon the public debt:

Resolved, That the committee on Finance, be instructed to report a bill or bills providing as follows:

1st. For funding the interest of the public debt accruing on the 1st day of January, and prior thereto.

2nd. To authorize and instruct the Public Treasurer to borrow money, by issuing bonds or otherwise, to pay the interest of the dublic debt, maturing on the first days of April, July and October, 1867.

3rd. To provide, by taxation, for the payment of the interest of the public debt, maturing on the first day of January, 1868, and subsequent thereto.

On motion of Mr. Cowan, these resolutions were made the special order for the 28th of January next.

An engrossed bill to amend the charter of the town of Morganton, and a bill for the relief of Jas. S. Snow, Sheriff of Halifax county, passed their several readings.

Mr. Cowan, by leave, introduced a bill to incorporate the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Wilmington.

Mr. Hutchison introduced a bill to allow fees to Magistrates in Mecklenburg county and to increase the fees of Constables.

The House concurred in Senate amendments to a resolution raising a commission to investigate the affairs of N. C. Railroad Company.

[The commission authorized to sit during the recess of the General Assembly, and required to report at the next session.]

A bill to change the jurisdiction of the Courts and the rules of pleading therein, reported as a substitute (by the Judiciary committee) for the bill of like title, reported on yesterday from the Relief committee, was made the special order for 12 o'clock M. on Friday next.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

EVENING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill relative to the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind Asylum came up, and on motion of Mr. Avery, its consideration was postponed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill to enable the Fayetteville or Western Railroad Company to complete their road to some point on the N. C. Railroad. The question being on an amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, some debate ensued and the amendment was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading by a vote of 21 to 20.

The bill to enable the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company to complete the Road and discharge its debt to the State, came up on its third reading and passed by a vote of 26 to 17.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill to enhance the value of the bonds issued for the completion of the Western Railroad and for other purposes, came up on its third reading. Messrs. Avery and Love strongly urged its passage. Mr. Wilson opposed and moved to amend, but the amendment failed, and the bill passed by a vote of 24 to 13.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad came up on its third reading and passed, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow at 10½ o'clock.

SENATE.

THURSDAY Morning, Dec. 20.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to provide support for the Insane Asylum was taken up and, on motion of Mr. Speed, the rules were suspended and the bill passed its third reading and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Brown, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred resolutions relative to the loyalty of our citizens, reported back a substitute for the whole, which was ordered to be printed and made a special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

RESOLUTIONS AND BILLS.

Mr. Gash, a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire whether there are any outstanding claims against Literary Board and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Mr. Thompson, a resolution in favor of Lewis Hummell.

Mr. Hill, a resolution in favor of R. F. Armfield. Referred to the committee on claims.

Mr. Cunningham, a bill to amend an act, chap. 56, sec. 1st, ratified 2d day of March, 1866, passed its several readings under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Ferebee, a bill authorizing executors and administrators of insolvent estates to settle the same *pro rata*. Ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Adams the rule was suspended and a resolution relative to tax was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Hall the rules were suspended and the bill providing for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum was taken up and passed its several readings. Ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins the rules were suspended and resolutions in favor of the Sheriffs of Richmond and Halifax were taken up. Mr. Richardson moved to amend by inserting Moore county. Agreed to, and the resolutions passed their several readings.

A message was received from the House transmit ing resolutions relative to the death of Mr. T. J. Judkins, which being read, Mr. Thornton said:

Mr. Speaker: The message just read, informing the Senate of the death of my friend and colleague T. J. Judkins, has not taken me by surprise—has not come to me unexpectedly. I was fully prepared for the sad announcement. Mr. Judkins was confined to his room about fifteen days. During his confinement I visited him every day, and for the last seven or eight days, I felt very certain that his dissolution was rapidly approaching. Thirty years ago Mr. Judkins entered the House of Commons as one of Warren's Representatives; very often since, sir, has that honor been conferred on him. Whenever he aspired to it, his aspirations eventuated successfully. Modest, and unpretending rarely participating in discussion, he was nevertheless a man of fine sense, indeed, sir, his was a capacious mind. Mr. Judkins, in an eminent degree, possessed that most valuable quality in the character of a legislator, I mean, sir, firmness. He met his duty faithfully and firmly, he did not permit himself to lean aside, either to the right or to the left, to avoid any responsibility he was required to encounter.

It was my good fortune, Mr. Speaker, to know Mr. Judkins intimately, and I can truly say that I never knew a kinder heart. Liberal and generous to a fault, no man possessed more of